THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VIII—No. 140 PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY IN NEW YORK.

The Managers of Rival Bands of Negro Minstrels the Parties to the Affair.

FULL DETAILS OF THE MURDER.

Manager Kelly Shoots Tom Sharpley, and Manager Sam Sharpley Shoots Kelly.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

From the New York Papers of to-day.

It would seem, judging from the criminal events of the past few months, that there is a certain time of the year in which crime, like fevers of a malignant type, becomes epidemic, or, otherwise speaking, that whenever some fearful deed of blood is done in one part of the city or country, for a week or so afterwards crimes the mere mention of which makes one's blood run chill with an inexpressible terror, follow, one after the other, in quick and awful succession. The details of horrible crimes that occur so often in our midst cannot fail to impress the attentive observer of events and things with this fact—that there is only too good ground for this theory. Up to a few days ago there had been for a month the usual unbloody lull in the affairs of every-day life in this city and Brooklyn; but the lull ceased on Monday last, when the door of a bed-room in a house in the latter place was thrown open, and the distorted faces of a mother and daughter, locked in the embrace of death, struck horror to the souls of the affrighted beholders. The excitement occasioned by the mystery overhanging this strange occurrence, which is still fresh in the minds of every reader, has not wholly subsided, yet a tragedy more fearful, more bloody, and more revolting, because of its surroundings, and the manner and means used to accomplish it, yesterday took place in the upper portion of this city. The facts are as follows:—

Yesterday afternoon a matinee was given at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, which is situated in Twenty-fourth street, near Fifth avenue, and just adjoining the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Theatrical matinees in the metropolis, generally speaking, are always well attended by a large number of actors and actresses, or other performers on the stage, who, being themselves employed at their theatres or minstrel halls, are unable to go beyond their own footlights to find theatrical amusement otherwise than at the day performances given at certain theatres. In the audience which "assisted," as the French would say, at the matinee performance held at the Fifth Avenue Theatre yesterday there was a large number of actors and minstrels—among others Sam Sharpley, of the Theatre Comique, and Messrs. Kelly and Leon, of Broadway.

WHAT LED TO THE MURDER.

It appears that there has been for some time past an intense feeling of rivalry between these persons in regard to the relative merits of the "business" of their respective establishments, which was far from being mollified by a rumor which reached Sam Sharpley's ear since his establishment in New York, to the effect that Leon had been slandering him in the vilest manner in various ways. When Sam Sharpley, therefore, perceived Kelly and Leon sitting near him—the width of the narrow aisle of the theatre alone separating the seats of the former from that of the latter—he determined, as he says himself, to give Leon a "piece of his mind" as soon as the performance had come to an end, and the audience had dispersed into the street. With this benevolent intention strongly fixed in his mind, Sam went into the street when the people began to leave the house, and as Kelly and Leon passed him, he tapped the latter on the shoulder to attract his attention. Leon wheeled round and Sam then exclaimed:—"You've been talking about me, and saying that all the property I had was mortgaged. Now, I tell you you're a d—d liar." Leon flared up at this complimentary remark, and replied in equally polite language, designating Sam as a very low animal. The latter retorted by daring Leon to repeat his abusive remark, at the same time taking off his overcoat and placing himself in a fighting attitude. Leon repeated the remark, and immediately struck at him, and, as the latter said, was then at once set upon by both Kelly and Leon. The unequal fight had hardly lasted a minute, when, even to the surprise of Sam, his brother Tom, who had been present at the matinee unknown to him, and who had been attracted to the spot by the *melee*, appeared upon the scene and proceeded to assist Sam by endeavoring to put Kelly *hors de combat.* "You take care of him, Tom," cried Sam, as soon as he was made aware of his brother's presence, and designating Kelly as he spoke: "You take care of him and I'll settle this fellow," pointing to Leon. The latter, however, not appearing to like the look of things, made up his mind that the better part of valor under the circumstances, as far as he was concerned, would be in precipitate flight; so, suiting the action to the thought, he turned from Sam's blows and ran at the height of his speed towards Broadway, with Sam in hot pursuit. On nearing the corner Leon faced about, and again was the fighting between the two renewed, when Officer Frease, of the Broadway squad, who happened to be in the vicinity, and seeing that there was some disturbance in the midst of the excited crowd that surged wildly about in the street, made his way towards Sam Sharpley and Leon, and succeeded, after a short struggle, in separating the two men.

THE MURDER.

Just at this moment the report of a firearm resounded loudly throughout the street, proceeding evidently from the spot near the theatre door where, during the fight between Sam Sharpley and Leon, Kelly and Tom Sharpley had been also desperately fighting. As the clear, ringing report fell on his ear, Sam Sharpley turned quickly about and saw his brother fall heavily, as if dead, into the gutter by the sidewalk, and Kelly walk up to the body as it fell, aim his revolver at the prostrate form, and discharge the contents of one of its barrels.

ALMOST A DOUBLE MURDER.

Sam took the whole scene in at a glance, and drawing his revolver, rushed madly towards Kelly, discharging one of the barrels as he approached him, the ball taking effect just behind his intended victim's left ear, and lodging over the temple. He again quickly cocked his revolver, and again aimed at Kelly; but before the ball was discharged Officer Freese had seized hold of his arm, and by wrenching it upwards the direction of the bullet was changed, it passing, however, through the index finger of Sam's left hand as it sped from its chamber, causing an ugly wound.

SCENES IN THE VICINITY.

It would be impossible to portray the terror and confusion that reigned among the crowd in the street at this stage of the terrible affray. As soon as Tom Sharpley had fallen, struck by the first bullet from Kelly's revolver, the multitude of persons, men, women, and children, the larger portion of whom had just come from the theatre, and whose numbers were being at every second augmented by the people coming out of the house and by the hundreds who had been attracted to the spot by the report of firearms, scattered in all directions, the women and children giving utterance to the most piercing shrieks of terror. The men for a time seemed rooted to the spot by the sudden horror of the scene, and but three or four dared to advance towards Kelly, or even towards the spot where the body of Tom Sharpley lay weltering in blood. The spell was but momentary, however, and as Officer Freese seized hold of Sam Sharpley, and struggled with him for the possession of his revolver, several men rushed forward to his assistance; others proceeded to lift the body of Tom Sharpley, and others to look after Kelly, who had suddenly disappeared in the crowd, but who was finally found by Officer Kennedy, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, after a diligent search, near the drug store corner of Twenty-fourth street and Broadway, where he had been conveyed by his friends.

THE MURDERED MAN.

Tom Sharpley, when lifted from the gutter, was found to be dead, the body having been pierced by two bullets; the one, it is believed, in the region of the heart, and the other in the head. The corpse was carried into the vestibule of the theatre and there laid upon the floor; strange to say, the crowd that had hustled and noisily surged about it before, maintaining, as if by common consent, while the body was being carried through their midst, a silence that was painful in the extreme, so suddenly did the hush of voices and the subsidence of the confused noise of many feet on the pavement fall upon every one present.

SCENES IN THE THEATRE.

In the custody of an officer, now weeping most bitterly, now venting his grief in bitter invective on the murderer of his brother, and threatening, in his madness, all manner of vengeance on his head, Sam Sharpley was brought into the vestibule, and stood in the presence of the dead. The sight of the corpse seemed to work upon him most powerfully, and it was as much as his friends could do to quiet him and prevent his attempting to seek out Kelly to avenge the death of his brother. He became more quiet, however, as the afternoon wore on, and when the body of the dead man was taken to the Morgue and himself to the Station House, he appeared the more seriously to realize the awful tragedy in which he had acted so bloody, and, perhaps, so fatal a part.

THE MURDERER.

As soon as Kelly was taken into custody he was conveyed into the drug store on the corner of Broadway and Twenty-fourth street, and accompanied by Leon was led to the basement of the house, where a physician probed his wound, and found the ball deeply embedded in the head, above the left temple, it having passed in behind the ear. His left eye was considerably bruised, which he said was caused by a blow he received from Tom Sharpley. He did not appear to be suffering much from his wound, which has not been declared necessarily mortal, though very serious, and conversed quite freely with his friends. In reply to a question concerning his shooting Tom Sharpley, he contended that he had drawn his revolver in self-defense, but refrained from talking much upon the subject, evidently feeling convinced that to keep his own counsel was the best thing he could do under the circumstances. He expressed a great desire that the performance at the Theatre Comique should not be stopped that evening on account of the affray in which he was concerned, and was evidently much chagrined when told by Captain Speight that Leon would have to consider himself under arrest, and, therefore, would be unable to perform that night. Kelly, to judge from his outward manner, did not, at least within a few hours after the murder, realize the full horror of his fearful position.

GOING TO THE STATION HOUSE.

It took but a few moments for the physician who was called in to attend him to examine and partly dress Kelly's wound, and as soon as this was done he, with Leon, was placed in a carriage, with an officer on the box beside the driver to anticipate "accidents," and was conveyed to the Station House. It required no small effort on the part of the police to keep back the crowd that thronged about the carriage, fully two thousand in number, as Kelly was placed in it, and when it and the wagon containing unfortunate Tom Sharpley's body drove off, it was followed for several blocks by a large number of excited men, each of whom seemed to vie with the other in keeping nearest to the carriage and the wagon, although neither the body of the murdered man or the murderer was in any wise exposed to view.

The following statements were substantially made to our reporter by Sam Sharpley, Leon, and Officer Freese:—

STATEMENT OF SAM SHARPLEY.

I went to the matinee at the Fifth Avenue Theatre this afternoon, having some business to attend to with Mr. Garland, and on entering, an usher, recognizing me, wanted me to take a front seat, but I refused, and sat down in one of the seats not far from the door. If I had taken the front seat, perhaps what has happened would not have occurred. I had scarcely been seated a minute when a few seats to my left I saw Kelly and Leon, and as I had been told that the latter had been spreading about the untruth that all the property I had was mortgaged, I determined at the end of the performance to give him a piece of my mind. Besides, we had rival houses in Boston at one time, and Kelly and Leon had induced two or three of my people (minstrels) to leave my house.

When the people were coming out after the matinee I stepped up to Leon, tapped him on the shoulder and told him I had heard he had been talking so and so about me, and I wanted him to understand it was d—d lie. He called me by an opprobrious name, and on my daring him to repeat it and on his doing so I took off my coat, and we began to quarrel, Kelly joining Leon against me. Suddenly my brother Tom came up, he having been at the matinee, I suppose, without my knowing it, and I told him to manage Kelly while I would attend to Leon. The latter started to run then, and I after him, when I heard the report of a pistol, turned round, saw my brother fall, and Kelly stand over him and shoot at him when he was down. I then drew my revolver, fired at Kelly, and was about to fire again when the officer seized my hand and the bullet went through my own finger. I never had any ill-feeling against Kelly personally.

STATEMENT OF OFFICER FREESE.

I was on Broadway near Twenty-fourth street this afternoon about 4 o'clock, and on looking down the street my attention was attracted by the audience coming out of the theatre. I then saw two men, who turned out to be Leon and Sam Sharpley, fighting. I went and separated them, and just then heard a report of a firearm in the direction nearer the theatre. I rushed forward and saw Tom Sharpley fall into the gutter and Kelly deliver another shot into his body while it was on the ground. Sam Sharpley then rushed up, and before I could stop him shot Kelly, and was cocking his revolver to fire again, when I seized hold of his arm and changed the direction of the shot.

STATEMENT OF LEON.

I was coming out of the theatre, just after the matinee, when Sam Sharpley came up behind me and used the most abusive language to me. I had not interfered with him in any manner. We then got into a quarrel, when Sam Sharpley struck me a blow in the face and his brother attacked Kelly. The shooting then took place, and I believe Kelly shot Tom Sharpley in self-defense.

Tom Sharpley, the murdered man, was thirty-one years of age; followed mercantile pursuits as a vocation; was married, and lived in Twenty-seventh street, near Fifth avenue. He was a stoutly built, finely formed man, and it is said by his friends was not over given to getting into difficulties with other men. He leaves a wife and two children.

Sam Sharpley, who shot Kelly, is thirty-six years of age, a minstrel at the Theatre Comique, is married, and has one child. He resides at the Revere House.

Kelly is a stoutly built man, a little over the medium size, and is a joint proprietor of the minstrel hall conducted under the firm name of Kelly & Leon.

An inquest will be held on the body of the murdered man to-day.

CHARLES DICKENS.

Sale of Tickets Yesterday at Steinway Hall for the Second Course of Readings.

"Samivel, my son, beware of the vidders," was the constant advice of the elder Weller to his hopeful progeny, the attendant of Pickwick; and the New York people might be advised in a similar manner to "beware of the agents" if one might judge by the way in which those gentlemen operated yesterday at the sale of tickets for the Dickens readings in Steinway Hall. The agents flocked early to the scene, and, having secured comfortable positions in front of the *queue*, thought they were going to have it all their own way, and be able to buy up the best seats and sell them at fabulous prices.

They were mistaken, however. Mr. Dickens' manager was too acute for the enterprising ticket seekers, and by a dexterous flank movement disposed of the back seats first. These the speculators were naturally forced to buy in turn, and as each person was only allowed to purchase six tickets, the agents had to retreat from the literary auction, and the general public were thus enabled to have a chance of getting tickets at a fair price by purchasing them directly for themselves, instead of being forced to procure them through the agent at a more than cent per cent premium.

From 8 o'clock yesterday morning the crowd outside of Steinway Hall began to gather, and by 10 o'clock, at which hour the ticket office was opened, more than four hundred persons had assembled, and these, forming in a long line, or *queue*, which reached from the hall round Irving place in front of the Academy of Music as far as the corner of Fifteenth street, waited impatiently to have their chance of buying pasteboards for these readings of "Boz." Nearly all the characters of the famous novelist might have been observed among the crowd. Captain Cuttle was there, carefully wrapped up in a pilot jacket and fur collar, and calling out to 'Waller, boy" to "stand by" while fully prepared to make a note of everything, as set down in the catechism. "J. B." too, was prominent, and Mr. Corker might be seen smiling and showing his teeth as usual, preparatory to procuring a front seat in the balcony. The "fat boy" was asleep, leaning against a lamp-post, wearied out by his ineffectual attempts to get into the ring, while Sam Weller was chaffing the crowd and raised the Dickens with Mr. Pecksniff and Chuzzlewit, Mark Tapley all the time exclaiming that it was "awfully jolly." All kept in line, however, and waited patiently to get their turn without any scrambling or confusion; and although the tickets were given out rapidly there was no perceptible decrease in the numbers of the crowd. As each man got into the ticket office he handed forty-eight dollars to the clerk, and got his six sets of tickets for the course of four readings—red tickets, white tickets, purple tickets, and green tickets. The best places were soon sold off, and ere twelve o'clock the upper balcony was the only place left vacant for the seekers after Dickens to avail themselves of. These latter tickets were also soon sold out, however, and within three hours after the auction began the last seat was disposed of and the sale ended. Many people had to go away disappointed, and bewailed their fate in not having got up earlier to Steinway Hall. One enthusiastic individual is reported to have stayed in front of the building from eight o'clock on the previous evening, in order to be in time the next morning. It is to be hoped that he secured a good seat.

Several policemen were present to preserve order all the morning; but their services were not particularly required, as no noise or disturbance arose. The people filed in on one side of a barricade erected across the ticket office and then filed out at the other side in regular order after procuring their passes and exchanging their greenbacks. The arrangements appeared complete to save the public and the employes trouble. "The Colonel" himself would have been satisfied, and even Mr. Jefferson Brick seen nothing to grumble at.

Mr. Dickens' Visit to the "Black Crook."

Last evening Mr. Dickens visted Niblo's Theatre and the *Black Crook*, thus adding one more to the eight or nine hundred million persons who are advertised as having viewed that astonishing spectacle, which in its wonderful run outstrips all other possible pieces. He kept himself in the shady background of a proscenium box, and although it was very generally known that he was present, he was seen by but few, and there was, of course, no demonstration.

Mrs. and Mr. J. T. Fields, of Boston, and Mr. Dolby were of the party. Mr. Dickens made an unwise choice in the theatre if he wished to see a New York audience; and perhaps received no more notable impression from his visit than a little wonder that even an assemblage of New Jersey oystermen could take delight in such a round of incomprehensible puerilities as this piece presents aside from the dancing.—*N. Y. Herald of to-day.*

VIRGINIA.

Organization of the Conservative Convention in Richmond.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—I have just received the following from Richmond:—The Conservative Convention convened this morning at 11 o'clock in the theatre. A large number of delegates were present. The Convention was called to order by Mr. Willoughby Newton of Westmoreland county. On his motion Thomas Jefferson Randolph, of Albemarle county, was appointed temporary chairman.

The Committee of Thirteen on Permanent Organization reported the name of A. H. H. Stuart, of Augusta county, as President of the Convention, and the names of R. M. T. Hunter, S. D. Moore, S. S Bocock, Colonel R. T. Preston, Thomas S. Flournoy, General J. L. Kemper, C. M. Newton, William H. Macfarland, Colonel G W. Bolling, General J. A. Walker, John R. Tucker, R. W. Hunter, and Wood Bouldwin as Vice-Presidents.

On taking the chair the President thanked the Convention for the honor they had conferred upon him in making him the chairman of an assembly which embraced so large a portion of the intelligence and patriotism of Virginia. They met under circumstances of powerful interest and solemnity. They had met to advance the interests of no party. He thanked God that the struggle through which they had passed, if it had effected nothing else, had obliterated old party lines and animosities. They came not as Whigs or Democrats, but as Virginians. They came with no aggressive purpose, but only to seek a restoration of their rights. When the war closed the people were told that if they would repeal the act of Secession and repudiate the Confederate debt their rights would be restored. They promptly acceded to these terms, which involved no sacrifice of self-respect; but new conditions had been imposed upon them. They would be false to their nature, false to the memory of their ancestors, if they were to accede. They came with united voice to protest against the move to inaugurate other than a white man's party. They came to appeal to the sense and the justice of the North to comply with their promises. They were surrounded by difficulties on every side. They must be careful. They were aware that a movement was in force to prevent the land of Washington, Henry, Madison and Jefferson from being brought under the domination of an alien inferior race. They wanted organization. As was said by their temporary chairman, whatever opinions they might have entertained in regard to secession were now regarded as erroneous, or at least as impracticable. It remained for them to endeavor to secure to Virginia her just rights, and to preserve the institutions of Virginia intact. Their rights might be wrested from them by violence; but he was confident that no man in the hearing of his voice would ever be accessory willingly to her degradation.

The session of the Convention will be resumed to-morrow.

DOCTORS DIFFER.—Dr. Bushnell makes, in a chapter on Insect Infestations, a powerful argument in favor of the omnipotence and benevolence of the Deity. The New York correspondent of a London paper, however, wonders that skeptics have never based an argument against the possibility of an omnipotent, omniscient, and purely benevolent Creator upon the coexistence of the mosquito and man.

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

The Whisky Men and Congress—The Snow and Hail Storm at the Capital, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.

The Storm and its Doings.

A severe storm of rain, snow, and sleet commenced during the night, and has lasted all the morning, seriously impeding locomotion through the city. Some of the city railway cars were stalled on the streets, and many clerks of the departments were late at their desks in consequence. The trains from the North arrived in good season.

Demands of the Whisky Men.

It is not likely that the demands of the distillers and rectifiers, as indicated by their proceedings last night, will meet the views of Congress. The changes in the law as proposed by them would leave them masters of the situation. They are opposed to all espionage on their business, and disapprove of subordinate revenue officers' except assessors and collectors, whom they know by experience they could easily control in most cases. This sweeping change will find few friends in Congress.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Morning Report of Markets.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—Consols for money, 93; U. S. Five-twenties, 72; Illinois, 89½; Erie, 48¼.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 12.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. The sales are estimated at 7000 bales. Breadstuffs are quiet.

Shipping Intelligence.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 12.—The steamer Cimbria has gone to Belfast to receive repairs. The Saxonia arrived at midnight.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 12.—The steamer City of Washington has arrived.

One o'clock Market Report.

LONDON, Dec. 12—1·15 P. M.—Consols have declined to 92 13-16 for money.

American securities are steady and unchanged.

PARIS, Dec. 12—There is a strong feeling on the Bourse, and Rentes have advanced.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 12—1·15 P. M.—In cotton there is rather more doing, and the sales will probably reach 8000 bales. Middling uplands, 7½d.; Orleans, 7¾d.

Breadstuffs—The market is dull and quiet. Corn is quoted at 45s. 9d. per quarter for mixed Western. Wheat, 15s. 2d. for white California, and 13s. 6d. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley 5s. 3d. per bushel. Peas, 3s. 8d.

Provisions—Lard has advanced to 50s. Tallow has declined to 44s. Beef, 112s. 6d. for winter cured. Pork, 69s. for Eastern prime mess. Bacon, 41s. for Cumberland cut. Cheese, 52s.

Produce—Rosin, 7s. 3d. for common Wilmington, and 11s. for medium to fine. Petroleum, 2s. for spirits, and 1s. 3d, for standard white. Sugar quiet at 26s. 6d. for No. 12 Dutch standard. Cloverseed, 29s. for American red. Linseed oil has declined to £37; whale oil, £39; sperm oil, £112.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Political—Petition for Dr. Mudd's Pardon—The Snow and Hail Storm, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, Dec. 12.—John W. Garrett was re-elected yesterday President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. He made a handsome speech, saying he only consented to a re-election because of an anxiety to carry out certain enterprises in existence connected with the Company.

The Maryland physicians held a meeting here yesterday, after their regular session, and appointed a committee to visit President Johnson and ask for a pardon of Dr. Mudd from the Dry Tortugas.

Ex-Governor Pratt is now running in strong opposition to Governor Swann for United States Senator.

A terrible snow storm is now prevailing, and it is extremely cold, with almost a hurricane of wind.

Railroad Accident.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 12.—A local freight train on the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad broke through the bridge over Sandusky river, at Fremont this morning. The engine and ten cars are in the river. The conductor, named Carver, is missing and supposed to be in the wreck.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—Stocks strong. Chicago and Rock Island, 97; Reading, 95½; Canton Company, 46½; Erie Railroad, [illegible]; Cleveland and Toledo, 103½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 83⅝; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, [illegible]; Michigan Central, 110¾; Michigan Southern, 82½; New York Central, 117¾; Illinois Central, 132¾; Cumberland preferred, 128; Missouri 6s, 96¾; Hudson River, 132½; U. S. Five-twenties, 1862, 107⅝; do 1864, 104⅞; do. 1865, 105¼; Ten-forties, 101⅛; Seven-thirties, 105. Gold, 133¾. Money, 7 per cent. Exchange unchanged.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Terrible Casualty on the Vermont Central Railroad—A Car Filled with Laborers Backed Off the Abutment of a Bridge Into the River, Seventy Feet Below—Frightful Loss of Life.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Dec. 11.—About seventy workmen, mostly educated mechanics, dined at the Northfield Hotel at half-past 12 o'clock to-day, and immediately afterwards proceeded by a train, composed of an engine and one passenger car, to Harlow Bridge, one and a half miles distant, up a heavy grade, the train moving backwards. As they approached the bridge the engineer could not shut off the steam readily, and only succeeded in checking the speed of the train in time to save the engine from going over the embankment. As the centre of the car struck the brink of the precipice it broke into three pieces, the roof sliding forward and half the body falling seventy feet to the river bed.

About twenty-five men were spilled out in a pile on a shelving rock twenty-five feet below the track, the rear half of the car falling upon them, and the tender upon the top of that. It was there that most of the fatalities occurred. The tender remained on the shelf. About ten persons saved themselves by jumping from the car before reaching the brink. Fifteen were instantly killed, and four more died soon after, and there are others that cannot survive. Scarcely any escaped serious injury.

Superintendent H. H. Locklin, who was riding on the rear platform of the car, and Mr. W. Tenny, master bridge builder, who was on the tender, escaped by jumping.

The dead and wounded were brought to Northfield by cars and sleighs, and surgeons were called there from all the eastern part of the State. A special train from this city carried physicians and help.

Those falling with the half of the car that first went over the entire seventy feet are mostly all living.

The deceased were all among the most useful men in Vermont, and will be sadly missed by the State at large.

There are many rumors afloat censuring the engineer; but is hoped that he is innocent. Many believe that when he wished to stop the train the engine was beyond his control. His name is Frank Abbott, and he has been in the employ of the company many years.

Inquests will be held immediately.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Libel Case—Commonwealth vs. Messer.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster.—This morning Judge Brewster charged the Jury in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Meeser, as follows:—

Gentlemen of the Jury:—As you have heard this is a prosecution for libel. The indictment charges in substance that the defendant, on the first day of December, 1867, published in a certain newspaper in this city, called the *Sunday Mercury*, a false and malicious libel of and concerning William B. Mann, the District Attorney of this county, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth.

It is necessary in all such cases for the jury to be satisfied beyond all reasonable doubt:—

First—That the defendant published the article mentioned in the indictment.

Second—That the matter he published was libellous.

Third—That it referred to the person and conveyed the insinuations charged in the indictment.

The Commonwealth is bound to make out all these points beyond a reasonable doubt, before the defendant can be required to present his defense.

It may be proper to remark that laws punishing libels have always found a place in the jurisprudence of all nations who have valued the character and honor of their citizens. Amongst the Jews, to slander any one, particularly those in authority, was expressly forbidden by the laws of Moses. The same principle was recognized even by heathen rulers and legislators. Lord Coke mentions a law of the Lydians, by which the publishers of a slander "were to be let blood in the tongue, and the listeners and applauders in the ear." The laws of the Persians, of Solon, and of Rome all punished this offense.

Justinian in his Institutes classed libels amongst private injuries of the highest degree.

King Alfred commanded that the forger of slander should have his tongue cut out, unless he redeemed it by the price of his head; and though the severity of such punishments was in time mitigated, the offense of libel has always been punished in England and all the States of the Union.

The reason given for this is, "that the effect of a libel is a twofold damage—a damage to public order by provoking private contentions, technically termed breaches of the peace, and a damage to the individual in his character and credit."

It is for the first of these reasons (that a libel provokes "a breach of the public peace") that the saying, "the greater the truth the greater the libel," has passed into a maxim, "for it is unnecessary to say that the public peace may be equally interrupted by the provocation of a libel, whether the subject-matter be true or false."

It is, however, useless in the present case for us to enter upon this vexed question, for this defendant has not offered to prove the truth of the charges contained in the alleged libel. He rests his defense upon a position entirely different, utterly denying that he intended to point to the District Attorney, or, indeed, to any person.

It may be interesting, however, for us to know that while the remarks of General Hamilton and U. S. Justice (afterwards Chancellor) Kent, in People vs. Croswell, for a libel on the President of the United States (3 Johns. Cas. 337), led to the passage of a law in the State of New York, permitting the truth to be given in evidence in such cases, and while Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, and New Jersey have recognized the same principle, the State of Pennsylvania was the first to take this step for the security of the Liberty of the Press.

Passing from the consideration of these general matters, let us direct our attention to the especial elements of this prosecution:—

First, then, as to the fact of publication.

The Commonwealth alleges that the defendant is one of the proprietors and publishers of the paper in which the alleged libel appeared. Mr. Michael Byrnes has proven that he bought one of the papers containing this article at the office of the *Sunday Mercury*.

Mr. Charles S. Wilson says that he was employed by the defendant to attend to a department of this paper, and that he has seen Mr. Meeser at the office.

Mr. Graffen states that he is in the office of the *Sunday Mercury*, and that the defendant is one of the publishers.

Mr. John W. Frazier, the United States Assessor, and General A. L. Magilton prove that the Government tax is assessed and paid in the name of William Meeser & Co.

Mr. William F. Fenton, of the *Ledger* office, proves that the forthcoming publication of this article was advertised in the *Public Ledger*, and he produces the manuscript of that advertisement, which Mr. Graffen testifies is in the handwriting of the defendant.

The witnesses for the defendant also connect him with the publication of this newspaper, and I presume—though this is entirely for you—that the allegation that the defendant is one of the proprietors is hardly a question of serious dispute. If you so find, then the fact that others may be in partnership with him is of itself no defense.

The second point which it is necessary for the Commonwealth to establish is, that the article published was a libel. A libel has been defined to be "a malicious publication, expressed either in printing or writing or by signs or pictures, tending either to injure society generally, or to blacken the memory of one dead, or the reputation of one living, and expose him to public hatred, contempt, or ridicule." Our statute upon this subject declares:—

"That if any person shall write, print, publish, or exhibit any malicious or defamatory libel, tending either to blacken the memory of one who is dead, or the reputation of one who is alive, and thereby expose him to public hatred, contempt or ridicule, such person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction be punished as therein directed."

You will therefore see that upon this branch of the case it will be necessary for you to find that the article was malicious and was calculated to blacken the reputation of the prosecutor and to expose him to public hatred, contempt, or ridicule.

The Commonwealth avers that the article in question comes directly within these definition of a libel. It is said that it charges the District Attorney with serious crimes and misdemeanors, and that it holds him up to public hatred, shame, reproach, and ridicule. If this is the true effect of the article, it is, beyond all doubt, a libel of no ordinary magnitude. But this, like all the other questions in this case, is a matter exclusively for your determination. It will, therefore, be necessary for you to consider the charges in the paper.

It speaks of the deeds of the person referred to, and says that none of them was good—that years of planning, scheming, contending, cheating, and defrauding, such as are incident to the life of an unscrupulous politician, had stamped upon his face a look of malignity and cunning.

It charges him as used to deception—as having lost a finger in a bar-room fight—with having hunted a person down and thrust him into a prison cell for twenty years—as having been a rough—as having been once concerned in a larceny cause, and having learned the law that he might evade it. It adds that he indulged in bar room fights. It represents him as offering a gross insult to an unprotected female, and as being chastised by her relative for the indignity, as commanding the services of the worst characters in the city, as having been "in secret partnership with the sutler of his regiment," having "made all the money he could out of the boys," and taking "good care to resign and come home as soon as there was any prospect of a fight in view."

If you believe that these and the other parts of the article in question come within the definitions of a libel, which I have given to you, and that it was malicious, and was published by the defendant—you will then pass to the consideration of the third point to which I have called your attention, viz., Does this article allude to the person; and does it convey the insinuations charged in the indictment?

The publication in question refers to a person styled therein as the Honorable William Billman, as a Tribune of Philadelphia, as having an office, as wanting a finger between the fore finger and little finger of the right hand, as being a lawyer, a man of authority, occupying a proud and high position, and as having belonged to the 2d Regiment of Pennsylvania Reserves.

The Commonwealth charges that these and other matters of description point to the prosecutor with such certainty as to leave no reasonable doubt in the minds of all readers of the papers, who knew the prosecutor, that he was the person.

In support of this allegation, they have called a number of witnesses. Messrs. Remak, McManes, Cassiday, Phillips, O'Byrne, Brooke, Naylor, Esling, Greene, Ruddiman, Dusenberry, Bradford, Hacker, Faber, Heisler, Barlow, Sterr, Berry, Redheffer, Given, Cochran, Moore, Nunes, Chipman, Walker, Evans, Dr. Duffy, Alderman Tittermary, and Alderman Maule have been examined upon this point.

These witnesses state that they have known Mr. Mann, some of them, for many years—several of them have known him from boyhood, and all with more or less distinctness say that they understand the article to refer to him.

The defendant, on the other hand, contends that this publication did not allude to Mr. Mann; that it had no reference to any particular person, and was a mere work of fiction, innocent in its design and harmless in its composition.

To support this view of the case, he has called A. F. Hill, who says that the greater part of this article was written by himself at some distance from the city; that it was sent to the office here by mail; that the writer did not know Colonel Mann, his antecedents, or the loss of his fore finger; that it was a mere fiction, and had no reference to Mr. Mann or to any one.

Mr. Graffen has also stated that he received a package from the Post Office, and he has given you the account of what he afterwards saw in the defendant's office.

They have also urged, with great ability, that there was an absence of all malice, that the publication was in the regular course of business, that the liberty of the press is to be preserved inviolate, and that for all these reasons the defendant is entitled to an acquittal.

Let us look at the several propositions. If you have a reasonable doubt as to whether the article refers to Mann, the defendant should be acquitted.

But beyond all doubt, Mr. Mann has lost a finger. Mr. Thorne, Mr. Logan, Dr. Ridey, and Mr. Mann himself, describe the occasion of that loss. He was also a Colonel of a regiment of Pennsylvania Reserves. Governor Curtin, Dr. Reed, Captain Mealy, Captain Byrnes, and Mr. Mann prove this, and I understand the defendant's counsel to admit that he held such an office.

He is, in the language of the article, "a lawyer—a man of authority, occupying a high position," and the name affixed to the person sketched in the alleged libel is a name by which he has been—according to the evidence of Mr. Remak—known and called. It must also be admitted that the division of the word Billman into two words presents to the eye the name of the prosecutor.

Do you believe that these several coincidences could ave united in this case by accident?

The argument of the infidel is, that the whole world is the result of chance. But the answer of the defenders of the existence of a Creator is, that order and arrangement are the evidence of design. The old illustration of this is, that if a mass of type were found in confusion we might infer that this was the result of accident, but if upon examination we should discover that the little pieces of metal were arranged so as to present intelligible words and sentences in harmonious connection with each other, the mind of the beholder would reject the theory of chance and say that such coincidences could only be the result of matured design and intelligence.

The Commonwealth has, in order to establish her allegations that this article was intended to refer to Mr. Mann, and that the defendant was actuated by malicious motives, called Richard B. Wood as a witness. He has detailed to you a conversation which he says he had with the defendant some fifteen months since, in which, as alleged, the defendant in substance stated to this witness that he could safely libel a man by changing a letter of the name, and that he *would* libel Mr. Mann. The advertisement of this forthcoming article in the editorial of the *Sunday Mercury*, and in the advertising columns of the *Ledger*, is also relied on.

An editorial of the *Sunday Mercury* of date Nov. 3, 1867, in which Mr. Mann is distinctly named, has also been read to you. (Read Nov. 3, 1867, and Nov. 21 1867.)

It is my duty to say to you that these advertisements, editorials, and the testimony of Mr. Wood are only to be considered by you upon this question of design and malice. On this branch of the case you will ask yourselves whether such coincidences could concur and such an article appear without intending any allusion to the prosecutor.

There are authorities which declare that a defendant is answerable to an indictment for libel although the publication is the result of ignorance and negligence. Mr. Holt, in his standard treatise upon this subject says (p. 54):—

"Will it be insisted that this ignorance and negligence are not public crimes? Where, then, is the injustice that, being guilty of crimes, he should be criminally answerable? It was in his power not to have been guilty of this ignorance and negligence. He exercises a business of danger, and it is his duty to take the necessary precautions, and to guard the avenues of mischief. If a druggist, for example, has a boy in his shop totally ignorant of the quality of all medicines, and that boy should sell poison, would not such druggist be indictable for a misdemeanor as against the common health and safety of society? In a word, in every trade from which a mischief may ensue to the public, there is public obligation of caution, and most attentive vigilance upon the matter, and the breach or absence of such watchfulness is crime," etc.

And Mr. Justice Story (in Dexter vs. Spear, 4 Mason, 115) says:—

"No man can protect himself from responsibility for a libel by pleading his ignorance of the real parties who are attacked. If he knows the publication to be libellous. He is bound not to do a wrong to another, whether he personally known or unknown to him. Indeed, malice is so far from being disproved, by showing that the printer did not know who were the parties libelled, that it often aggravates the malignity of the case, by showing a wanton and indiscriminate malice, and an indifference to the peace of the innocent."

Notwithstanding these rulings, I have been willing in this, as in all other cases, to give the benefit of any doubt which may arise upon a conflict of authority, and I have accordingly admitted the evidence offered upon these points for the defense, and submit it for your consideration.

But if you find that this article is in its nature libellous—under the definitions I have given you—and that it referred to Mr. Mann, then it is my duty to remind you that, according to the construction put by the defendant upon the testimony of Mr. Graffen, local editor and witness, the defendant with his own hand placed the manuscript upon the hook for the compositors. This, you will remember, is the allegation of the defendant; and if that be the truth—if his own hands sped this manuscript upon the highway of publication, and it is indeed a libel upon this prosecutor—then the defendant cannot excuse his act upon the plea that he did not read the paper.

It has also been urged that the defendant should be acquitted because he did not write the article in question. This, I feel constrained to say to you, is not the law. If you are satisfied beyond reasonable doubt that the defendant published a libel as charged in the indictment, it is wholly immaterial to the law whose hand penned the article.

It has been justly observed to you that this is a case of great importance both to the prosecutor and the defendant. The latter is defending himself from a serious charge—the former is defending his character in the past and much of his hope in the future. The Constitution declares "that the printing press shall be free," and that "every citizen may freely speak, write, and print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty." The freedom of the press thus secured is not an unrestrained license.

General Hamilton, in Croswell's case (3 Johns. Cases) wisely said:—

"The liberty of the press consists in the right to publish with impunity *truth*, with good motives and for justifiable ends, whether it respects government, magistracy or individuals." And it was held in a well-considered case (Sheckell vs. Jackson, 10 Cush. 25) that "the fact that the defendant is the conductor of a public press gives him no peculiar rights, or especial privileges or claims to indulgence. He has just the same rights that the rest of the community have and no more. He has the right to publish the truth, but no right to publish falsehoods to the injury of others with impunity."

In the light of these principles, gentlemen, you cannot fail to reach a just determination of this cause.

If you have a reasonable doubt upon any material point in this case, you must give the defendant the benefit of it and acquit him. If on the other hand you are satisfied, beyond all reasonable doubt, that the defendant maliciously published the libel in manner and form as he stands charged, you should say so, without regard to the consequences.

The jury, after remaining out about twenty minutes, rendered a verdict of guilty.

Mr. Clark, counsel for the defendant, made a motion in arrest of judgment, and for a new trial. The Court fixed next Saturday to hear the argument.

Mr. Brown asked the Court to release the defendant on bail until the final disposition of the case.

The Court reserved its decision until some time during the day.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—The United States vs. Edward Brock. This was a criminal prosecution, the indictment containing six counts:—1st. The conniving at the execution of a false bond, by which the revenue tax was evaded; 2d. Conniving, etc., by which the tax was attempted to be evaded; 3d Conniving, etc., for the purpose of removing spirits from a bonded warehouse; 4th., 5th., and 6th. Procuring the execution of such false bond for the preceding fraudulent purposes.

The amount of the bond was $150,000, and was given for removing spirits for the purpose of rectifying them. It was alleged that the defendant procured one James Thompson to execute this bond on March 25, 1867, who was a perfectly irresponsible person, and so the defendant knew. A large number of barrels of whisky was, in consequence of this bond, taken from the bonded warehouse of Edwin Weeds, and the Government was defrauded of a large sum of money; and this was but one of a series of such bonds that the defendant had procured the execution of, which dated back to January, 1866. On trial. O'Neill and Brown for defendants.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judges Allison and Peirce.—The equity argument list No. 1 was up this morning.

SUPREME COURT AT NISI PRIUS—Judge Sharswood.—Willard and wife vs. Schaffer and wife. An action to recover damages for libel. Verdict for plaintiff, $108.

Francis P. McCoy, by his next friend, Daniel McCoy, vs. Samuel R. Bye, and Jacob R. Slater. An action to recover damages for injuries sustained by the plaintiff, a small boy, through the alleged negligence of the defendants. The allegation was that in last February the defendants were building a house at Twentieth and Chesnut streets, and neglected to construct a proper scaffold on which to work, and while the plaintiff was playing about the street with other little boys, a brick fell from the building and struck him on the head, causing serious injury and incurring the expense of a large doctor's bill. On trial.

Baird vs. Smith et al. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff.

Important Question About National Banks—They Can be Attached by a State Process.

SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK.—Dec. 10—Pitt Cook against the State National Bank of Boston. In this case an attachment was issued out of the Supreme Court on the suit of the plaintiff against the National Bank of Boston, under a provision of the code which provides that suits may be commenced against foreign corporations by attachment, when the plaintiff is a resident of the State in which the suit is brought. A motion was made to vacate the order of arrest, and it was then argued:—That a National Bank being a financial agent of the Government, could not be attached by any process issued from a State court; and that a National Bank was not a "foreign corporation" within the meaning of the act of Congress of 1867.

Judge Ingraham, before whom the case was argued, rendered a decision this morning that the mere fact that a bank is a "National" one does not make it a financial agent of the Government; and that the bank in question must be considered a foreign corporation under the provisions of the code, and as such is liable to be attached. The order to vacate the attachment must therefore be denied.—*New York Evening Express.*

Storm in New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—A pitiless snow-storm commenced at 3 o'clock this morning, and at this time, 1·15 P. M., continues with unabated violence. The weather is very cold.

Stocks in New York To-Day.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers, No. 16 South Third street, and No. 3 Nassau street, New York, report at 1 o'clock this afternoon as follows:—

United States 1881s, 111⅝@111⅞.
United States 5-20s, 1862, 107⅛@107¼.
United States 5-20s, 1864, 104⅛@104⅜.
United States 5-20s, 1865, 105¾@106.
United States 5-20s, new, 1864, 107⅝@107¾.
United States 5-20s, 1867, 107⅝@107¾.
United States 10-40s, 100⅞@101.
June and July 7·30s, 104⅝@104¾. Market unsettled and weak.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Alabama Claims in Congress.

From the N. Y. Herald.

In the Senate of the United States on Monday last, Mr. Chandler called up his resolution to recognize the belligerent rights of Abyssinia, his object being to reciprocate the courtesy of England towards us in 1861 in proclaiming her neutrality on the basis of the equal belligerent rights of the "so-called Confederate States." But for this position assumed by England in support of the Rebellion, Mr. Chandler contended that it would have been put down in six months, and two hundred thousand lives and two thousand millions of dollars would have been saved. A large number of American ships were also lost by that recognition. Hence he was in favor of decisive measures in exacting from the British Government a large indemnity. He considered, in fact, that we held a lien on every foot of British soil on this continent, and he would never again refer to the Alabama claims until this mortgage was foreclosed.

Mr. Anthony admitted the justice of these complaints against England, but pleaded the policy of peaceable measures for satisfaction. Mr. Reverdy Johnson thought no greater evil could happen this country than a war with Great Britain. Mr. Sumner, Chairman on Foreign Relations, and in immediate *rapport* with the State Department, referring to the President's Message touching these Anglo-Rebel spoliations on our merchant ships, said that Mr. Chandler's resolution was premature, that certain documents were expected, and that it would be better to wait until the committee officially charged with all these matters had considered them, as they covered one of the most important questions ever presented them, touching not only our interest directly involved, but certain great principles of the law of nations, and so on. Mr. Nye thought that some specific instructions to the Committee on Foreign Affairs would not be out of place; and as for himself, when Great Britain paid those damages and apologized for her insults to the American flag, he would be ready for the peace policy advocated by the Senator from Rhode Island.

We reproduce these salient points of the debate in question in order to show, as far as we can, what they signify. Mr. Chandler has been consistent in his position on the general question since Lord Russell's offensive and outrageous neutrality proclamation of 1861; but in this matter, as in many others, it has generally been supposed that Mr. Chandler has permitted his radical zeal to outrun his discretion. We think, however, that he has not been too fast in bringing up this subject at the present time, although we rather suspect that belligerent rights to Abyssinia, if granted, would never be heard of by his royal African Highness, descended from King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba; we also suspect that Mr. Sumner is in perfect accord with the Secretary of State in temporizing, evading, and putting off this question of British indemnity, from the fear of giving mortal offense to England by pushing the controversy to General Jackson's ultimatum of indemnity or reprisals.

President Johnson, under Mr. Seward's influence, hesitates to take the decisive step. The chairman of the Senate Committee and the chairman (General Banks) of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs are awaiting those expected documents from the State Department. But the President's Message plainly intimates that England has taken her position, and that we have nothing to expect from her as the controversy now stands. In this dilemma the proposition of Mr. Nye, to instruct the Senate Committee by resolution to report some definite line of action, appears to be the only remedy. We would accordingly suggest the trial of such a resolution in the Senate, requiring Mr. Sumner's committee to report a joint resolution advising the President to try the ultimatum on those Alabama claims of General Andrew Jackson; for we have no doubt that such a resolution can be passed through both Houses. If so passed the course of the President will be plain, and he will cheerfully pursue it.

The question of war involved in this ultimatum belongs to Congress; but let it be adopted, and there will be no war. No danger of it. England will come down with her indemnity, and the prestige of the United States will thus become that of the first nation on the face of the globe. As to the pulse of the Ameiican people, it will respond to this ultimatum from ocean to ocean. Let the resolution suggested be tried, and our way out of this difficulty will soon appear.

Southern Schemes of Expatriation.

From the N. Y. Times.

A volume might be written upon the fortunes of the Southern emigrants who went into voluntary exile at the close of the war—if not a poem like "Evangeline," at least a history as disheartening as that of the banished Acadians on which "Evangeline" was founded. It would be a history of speedy, disastrous, unqualified failure.

Their project was a bad one even in theory—unwise, unpatriotic, and the fruit of hasty impulse rather than of reason. Chagrined at the upshot of the war, instead of abiding by that decision of the sword whereto they themselves had appealed as arbiter, in many parts of the South companies were started for deserting the country, and colonizing other regions—Mexico, Central America, the West Indies, South America. In the mortification and rage of the hour, anything seemed better than to live in a country they had failed to conquer, and to obey a Government they had sought to cast down. By going southward, also, many hoped still to enjoy the blessings of the "peculiar institution" which the war had destroyed. They did not deliberately count the cost or weigh the probabilities of failure.

The result in nearly or quite all of these experiments has been to show their practical folly as well as intrinsic wrongfulness. As a matter of sentiment and patriotism, these exiles ought to have stood by the land of their birth and their ancestry, in what they considered an evil hour, instead of abandoning it to fate and the freedmen. On the other hand, as a matter of practical conduct, it was better to bear the ills they had than fly to others that they knew not of.

Of these ill-starred adventures, the latest failure recorded is that of the colony in Honduras. It went there on the faith of Governor Austin's promises of land and other privileges. The Governor was as good as his word, but the Home Government at London disap"proved," and the Southerners are all in trouble again. "Many of them," says the account, "are about to return to the United States." It is the same old story, told of a new place. Wherever a settlement has been effected, the result has been disappointing. Only moderate fortune has attended the detachment that strayed down almost to Patagonia, and that has been the most promising of all. Cordova was not only a prompt failure, but the whole enterprise has long since been abandoned, the stock and property sold out, and the last of the adventurers returned. The same is true, in brief, of all the Mexican projects; the same is rapidly becoming true of all Brazilian experiments. For example, the chief colony, on the Riberia, near Iguape—a settlement founded by one Dunn, a furiously secessionist clergyman, who declares he wants mainly to "keep away from Northerners"—is anything but prosperous. Here and there an enterprising man has met with success; but this was true also before the war. What we mean to say is that the Southern colonies, as colonies, are dead failures. A recent traveller very well says that most of the emigrants cannot work to advantage, and are "too proud to beg—for anything but a passage home."

The other day we had news from one of the West Indies that a Southern colony was to be organized to proceed thither; and subjoined was an account of a couple of hurricanes which had swept through the length and breadth of the island, succeeded by a brace of earthquakes, which laid waste what the tornadoes had failed to desolate. Never in history, perhaps, did so many simultaneous attempts at colonization, proceeding from one source to so many quarters, meet failure so uniform. Some of the Huguenot exiles from France perished in distress, but others founded flourishing colonies in England, Switzerland, and America. Some of the American colonies from England were hapless, but great success followed others. A fatalistic failure, one would almost say, attends, on the other hand, the Southern schemes of emigration. In some places, as in Mexico, the protecting Government goes down, and the colony dies out with the coming in of the new and hostile rule. In others, as in Honduras, there is a "Home Government" in Europe failing to make good the local promises. In others, as in Brazil, there is the suspicion and hostility of the native people, lack of energy and enterprise, want of mechanical improvements for working plantations, difficulty in procuring labor. In South America, in general, war and taxes, even worse than in the Confederacy, oppress the adventurers. And if nought else can wreck the experiment, nature comes in with her devouring earthquakes and whirlwinds.

We are glad that so few comparatively of the Southern people essayed expatriation. Those few rushing off in haste repent at leisure, and return without reluctance, content to remain. Their experience is useful to their neighbors. There will be no depopulation of the South. Let us take a sort of representative example of the issue of these efforts. Ex-Governor Harris, of Tennessee, in whose arms Sydney Johnson died on the field of Shiloh, and whose intensity of hate to the Union led him at the close of the war to Cordova, where he was made President of the Confederate Colony, now returns at last to pay his respects to the man whom he and his associates probably regarded as the personification of all that was most detestable—Parson Brownlow. "Governor Harris said," the account informs us, "that he had come to give himself up, and expressed much gratitude for the kind mention which the Governor had made of his family in his message." His successor has paroled him till next spring. These schemes, we say, as organized colonies do not succeed; and it is fortunate that they fail. Our country is the proper home for our people, Northerners and Southerners alike. She needs the labor of all her children, of all latitudes, in order to fulfil her destiny, and they, too, it seems, can ill do without her.

Financial Questions in Congress.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Among the financial propositions introduced into Congress are some so absurd as to provoke a smile. Witness Mr. Bromwell's proposal to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to add to the "Forced Loan," or legal-tender notes, four millions a month, and to issue them at that rate in redeeming the long bonds into which a considerable portion of the debt is now funded. Such a proposition defies argument. That a Government can, during peace, levy forced loans and issue irredeemable paper as a means of restoring its credit, is lunacy. That it should reverse the funding system by changing its long bonds into notes payable on demand, is insanity. But that it should combine the two policies, levy a "forced loan" in order to take up and pay off a voluntary one, and issue depreciated, unsecured, and irredeemable paper as a means of taking up its funded indebtedness, is a climax of financial *dementia* which deserves medical treatment. We commend its author to a course of ipecac, aloes, Turkish baths, and a straight jacket. Mr. Lynch, of Maine, proposes to resume specie payments by redeeming all United States notes in new legal-tender notes payable in one year in coin; by allowing the Secretary, after specie payments have been resumed, to issue notes payable in coin (Pray, in what but coin will any notes be payable after specie payments shall be resumed?); and by allowing the Secretary "to purchase coin to redeem bonds, not exceeding $50,000,000" (?). With what but bonds is he to purchase the coin? and if he purchases with bonds coin with which to redeem bonds, what is he doing but giving bonds for bonds? Why need the coin intervene in the transaction? The first clause of the proposition amounts to a promise to resume specie payments one year from date. But in what way will the Government be in better position to resume in one year than it is now? Will it have more gold? or fewer demands upon its gold? Will the premium on gold be less? and if not, how will it be easier to pay these notes one year from date, in gold, than it now is to pay those of which they are now to take the place. Mr. Lynch has also proposed a new three hundred million loan, payable, the principal in lawful money, and the interest at five per cent. in coin. We have sixteen different forms of loan already. Why add a seventeenth, when consolidation and simplification, not scatteration and complication, are sought after by our creditors, and are essential to the reduction of our rates of interest?

Mr. Hubbard, of West Virginia, has introduced a resolution, the aim of which is sound and practical, instructing the Committee on Banking and Currency to inquire into the expediency of amending the National Currency law so as to restrict the issuing of bank notes to two-thirds of the capital of the bank, and extend its advantages to all persons who will comply with its provisions. With the present premium on gold, this would be equivalent to requiring the gold value of the bonds deposited as security for the circulation to exceed by ten per cent. the amount of bonds issued. But though at present the banks ought to be required to put up more security in proportion to their circulation, probably a law requiring them to deposit fifty per cent. more would be found excessive after we shall have returned to specie payments. The immediate effect would be the same, and the ultimate effect better, if it were required that the gold value of the bonds deposited by the banks should always exceed by ten or twenty per cent. the amount of their circulation. This would place the national banking system on a basis which would be the equivalent of specie. It would thereafter be their interest to hold a considerable reserve in specie and to further specie payments. Then if by proper legislation the present gold reserve of $100,000,000 now held by the Treasury could be thrown upon the market, under such regulations that it would force down the premium on gold, and would be bought up by the national banks and held instead of the legal-tenders as a reserve, and as a security for their circulation, the result would tend greatly to strengthen our entire financial situation. Our gold, at present, is performing no function whatever, except that of empty display and idle threat. Our paper money, whether greenbacks or national currency, is in no way strengthened or secured by it. The nation is losing the interest on this gold to the amount of six millions per year in gold, or ten millions per year in currency. In the vaults of the banks, and as the natural basis for our national currency, it would be utilized, and would serve the business interests of the country.

As the discussion of the financial question develops in Congress, it will appear more and more plainly that the integrity of the public debt, which was the price we paid for our present national existence, the exemption of the debt from that local taxation which if allowed would drive it out of the country and cause it to be held by foreigners, the preservation of a national banking system and currency founded on that debt as its basis, and the early adoption of measures calculated to place that banking system on a specie basis, and restore specie payments, are policies inseparably bound up with each other and with the future ascendancy of the Republican party. While, on the other hand, the remnants of the Democratic party, unable longer to prevent the restoration of the Union, will seek to swindle the creditors with whose money the nation was restored, by taxing the bonds in the hands of Americans into the hands of foreigners, a sure prelude to repudiation; by warring on the National Banking system and a uniform currency, and attempting to revive the old State banks, which were the financial representatives of State sovereignty; by raids on the revenue; by continuing the independent Treasury system with its enormous unutilized hoard of gold, as opposed to the national banking system, in connection with which the same amount of gold, instead of deterring, would greatly aid a return to specie payments; by free trade; and, in short, by the revival of all the financial doctrines whereby the Democratic party broke down the National Government, in order to build up State sovereignty and secession. We urge our Representatives in Congress to consider these questions, not separately, but as parts of two general systems of finance—the National system and the State system—one of which, if carried out, will restore the Democratic party to power, and reduce the National Government to its former weakness; and the other will maintain the Government with a financial power proportioned to its political responsibilities.

The National Banks.

From the N. Y. World.

These institutions will make a hard struggle for life, aided by such powerful auxiliaries that we do not expect to see their death warrant till after the Presidential election, nor even then if Chief Justice Chase should be the successful candidate. Their continuance will be one of the issues of the contest, and the public mind must be prepared to form an intelligent judgment thereon.

The manifesto of Jay Cooke and the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the Currency present the strongest arguments that can be made in behalf of the banks. Before stating the decisive objections to their existence, it may be well to clear the ground by disposing of the pretenses of their friends.

The main argument in favor of the National banks is, that they give us a uniform currency, and protect the bill-holders against loss. This is a specious fallacy. In the first place, their notes, so long as specie payments are suspended, merely displace an equivalent amount of greenbacks, a currency equally uniform, and safer for the holders. The value of the notes consists in their exchangeability for greenbacks—at the banks till the banks fail, and at the Treasury when they break. In the next place, it is assumed, without warrant and against probability, that after the greenbacks are withdrawn, the only choice lies between the National bank notes and such a currency as the Western banks furnished before the war. Previous to the war, the State banks were sound in the older States, from the fact that they rested on solid capital. They were weak or rotten in many of the new States from the fact that in those States, having little capital and large uses for money, credit was stretched to the utmost, and frequently stretched till it broke. This was a temporary evil incident to the newness and poverty of the Western communities. But the West is becoming populous and wealthy, and before the greenbacks go out of use it will be in a position to have State banks as sound as those of the older States before the war. It is absurd to reason on this subject as if the West were never to pass out of infancy. It is absurd to argue, because a child frequently falls in beginning to walk, that it will never stand firmly on its legs.

Moreover, the argument founded on uniformity is overdone and misapplied. When specie payments are resumed, the precious metals will form the only money that will be a tender for debts. These metals have the stable uniformity which consists in intrinsic value, not the factious uniformity which depends merely on legislation. This argument of uniformity is insisted upon by the bank advocates mainly with reference to intercourse between different parts of the country. But foreign countries are distant; and yet no inconvenience to foreign commerce results from the fact that their local paper circulation is not alike. Though much paper is used, gold is the basis of distant commercial intercourse. Foreign bills of exchange are the natural and ordinary currency of foreign commerce, and domestic bills of exchange between different parts of the same country; gold being used to liquidate balances, as it would equally have to be if bank notes were used instead of bills of exchange. The main prop of the argument for uniformity therefore falls as soon as it is touched.

The security of bank notes (whose appropriate use is in local transactions), though of unquestionable importance, is yet a minor consideration. The reason is this: that the circulation of banks bears but a small proportion to their deposits. Both are alike debts to the community. When a bank fails, if a man has twenty dollars of its notes in his pocket, and five thousand dollars deposited in its keeping, it is a small consolation that the twenty are secured while the five thousand are lost. It is the practice of modern life for men to carry very little money in their pockets. They make their payments chiefly by bank checks drawn against their deposits. Even the working classes keep but little money by them. If they spend all their wages as they go, they of course have no surplus in their pockets; and those who save deposit their money in savings banks, where it draws interest and yet is always at their command. It is far more important to them that the savings banks should be sound than that the redemption of bank notes should be secured. If the State Governments may be trusted to erect proper safeguards around the savings banks and insurance companies, they may also be trusted to supervise ordinary banks. The States can enforce securities as adequate and efficient as those required by the Federal Government; and by dividing the business, can give a more efficient superintendence to every part of it.

The chief argument for the national system being thus disposed of, the remaining sophistry need not long detain us. The Comptroller of the Currency (repeating from Jay Cooke) alleges that the national banks pay more to the Government in taxes than they make on their circulation. It is easy to get up a balance sheet to that effect, but equally easy to explode it for a cheat. The tax of one per cent. on the circulation of the banks has a legitimate place in such an exhibit, but nearly all the residue is humbug. The argument assumes that the banks would all go out of existence, and the property invested in them vanish, if their circulation were cut off. They who use this argument know better. Every sound bank would remain, and transact business the same as now. The only difference would be that they would loan greenbacks instead of their own notes.

A single statistic suffices to expose the folly, or rather the dishonesty, of the pretense that the withdrawal of their circulation would wind up the banks. By the last week's New York city bank statement, it appears that the loans and discounts amounted to $247,815,509, and the circulation is only $34,080,792. The banks would remain and do as large a business after circulation was taken away, and be subject to the same taxes on their business and property, as at present. They would have to pay these taxes either way. It is as absurd as it is dishonest to parade them as an offset to their circulation.

Having thus shown that the national banks have no solid argumentative support, and that the apologies for them break down as soon as examined, we shall take an early occasion to urge against them objections which we regard as decisive and overwheming.

GREAT REDUCTION,

FOR THE HOLIDAYS,

IN OIL PAINTINGS,
CHROMOS, AND
ENGRAVINGS.

MANTEL AND PIER

LOOKING GLASSES,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

NEW ART GALLERY,

F. BOLAND & CO.,

11 1 2m2p] No. 614 ARCH Street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE STORES Nos. 11 AND 13 STRAWBERRY Street. Possession first of the year. Apply to CHARLES RHOADS, No. 36 South SEVENTH Street.
12 7 6t*

TO RENT.

TO LET,

Large Third-Story Room,

Well Lighted, with or without Power.

APPLY AT
11 6tf NO. 108 SOUTH THIRD ST.

BOARDING.

FIRST-CLASS BOARDING.

Central location, No. 1121 GIRARD Street, west of Eleventh, above Chesnut street. A handsome second-story front room, unfurnished, now vacant.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

PAPER HANGINGS.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

E. CORNER OF TENTH AND WALNUT.

J. C. FINN & SONS

Have opened with an extensive assortment of DECORATIVE and PLAIN WALL PAPERS, embracing every quality to suit all tastes. 914 3m*

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 514 WALNUT Street. 7 2‡

WILLIAM STILL'S COAL DEPOT, Nos 1216, 1218, and 1220 WASHINGTON Avenue. The best qualities of Coal, for domestic or steam use, furnished to any part of the city. 11 2 3m

GIRARD ROW.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

N. W. Eleventh and Chesnut Streets,

Have opened a large lot of very superior

TABLE DAMASKS

Which they offer at $1·25 and $1·50 per yard.

These goods are from forced sales by the Importers, and will be found superior in quality and style to the same class of goods usually sold in auction.

Also, a very cheap lot of LINEN SHEETINGS, reduced from $2 to $1·25, and from $2·25 to $1·50 per yard.

Also, 40 and 45-inch PILLOW LINEN, reduced from $1 to 75 cents, and from $1·15 to 87½ cents.

Also, a lot of ALL LINEN HUCKABACK, reduced from 30 cents to 22½ cents.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW.

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
3 6‡ No. 103 JONES' Alley.

OLD RYE WHISKIES.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES

In the Land is now Possessed by

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.

Nos. 218 and 220 South FRONT Street,

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS, ON VERY ADVANTAGEOU TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, in Bond, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865, '66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Ericsson Li Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouse, as parties may elect.

ENGLISH CARPETINGS.

NEW GOODS OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION JUST ARRIVED.

ALSO, A CHOICE SELECTION OF

AMERICAN CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.

English Druggetings, from half yard to four yards wide; Mattings, Rug s Mats.

Our entire stock, including new goods daily opening, will be offered at LOW PRICES FOR CASH, prior to Remova' in January next, to New Store, now building, No. 1222 Chesnut street.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,
11 14 thstu2m NO. 807 CHESNUT STREET.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT. OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30[4p

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10, 1867.

At a meeting of the UNION LEAGUE of Philadelphia, held Monday evening, December 9th, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:—

PRESIDENT,
J. GILLINGHAM FELL,
VICE-PRESIDENTS,
WILLIAM H. ASHHURST,
HORACE BINNEY, JR.,
ADOLPH E. BORIE,
MORTON McMICHAEL,
DIRECTORS.
CHARLES GIBBONS,
GEORGE H. BOKER,
LINDLEY SMYTHE,
DANIEL SMITH, JR.,
WILLIAM SELLERS,
JAMES H. ORNE,
EDWARD S. CLARKE,
EDWARD BROWNING,
STEPHEN A. CALDWELL,
A. H. FRANCISCUS,
GEORGE J. GROSS,
JOHN P. VERREE,
JAMES L. CLAGHORN,
HENRY C. LEA,
SAUNDERS LEWIS.
GEORGE H. BOKER,
12 11 6t Secretary.

GRAND UNION FAIR

OF

Baptist Churches of Philadelphia,

IN AID OF

THE MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHAPEL,

now being erected under the auspices of the CHURCH EXTENSION COMMISSION, IS NOW OPEN AT CONCERT HALL, and will continue for one week.

An excellent selection of FANCY, USEFUL, AND SEASONABLE ARTICLES will be on sale at reasonable prices at the tables of the different Churches.

ALL CHANCES, VOTING, SCHEMES, ETC., WILL BE STRICTLY PROHIBITED DURING THE FAIR, and these objectionable features being disallowed, the patronage and support of the denomination and public generally are earnestly solicited and expected.

Tickets can be procured at the Baptist Publication Rooms, No. 530 Arch street, and from the Superintendents and Teachers of the various Baptist Sunday Schools. 12 10 tuthf3t

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6, 1867.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
12 6 t 18 W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier.

WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSIBILITY OF EXPLOSION

Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. corner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. 9 13 4p

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—HEARTBURN—When overflow of bile occurs and the functions of the stomach become deranged, a burning sensation is felt in the region of the stomach, and is popularly termed *Heartburn*. Holloway's Pills, by their immediate action on the liver, purify its secretions, cleanse the solvent fluids, and expel all acrid irritating matter from the stomach. Sold by all Druggists. 12 10 tu th s 3t

INSTRUCTION.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Terms—Board, Tuition, etc.—per scholastic year, $500

NO EXTRAS.

Circulars at Messrs. Fairbanks & Ewing's, No. 715 CHESNUT Street; also at Messrs. T. B. terson Brothers', No. 306 CHESNUT Street.

Address, personally or by note,

N FOSTER BROWNE, Principal,
10 3 thmtf South Amboy, N. J.

HOOP SKIRTS.

628. WM. T. HOPKINS, 628.

MANUFACTURER OF FIRST QUALITY

HOOP SKIRTS,

FOR THE TRADE AND AT RETAIL.

NO. 628 ARCH STREET, BELOW SEVENTH, PHILADELPHIA.

Also dealer in full lines of low-priced New York and Eastern made Skirts.

All the new and desirable styles and sizes of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop-skirts constantly on hand and made to order, embracing the largest and most varied assortment in this market, at very moderate prices.

Every lady should try "Our Own Make" of Hoop Skirts, as they have no equal.

Southern, Western, and near Trade buyers will find it to their interest to examine our goods.

Catalogues of styles, sizes, and prices sent to any address. 9 17 3m

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.—REMOVAL.

C. W. A. TRUMPLER

HAS REMOVED HIS MUSIC STORE

FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.

TO

No. 926 CHESNUT STREET,

8 11 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
818 GOLDSMITH'S HALL LIBRARY Street.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

RETAIL AND WHOLESALE

CLOTH HOUSE.

WM. T. SNODGRASS & CO.,

NO. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Announce a fresh importation o

LADIES' VELVET CLOTHS,
FUR BEAVERS,
ASTRACHANS,
VELVETEENS,
CHINCHILLAS,
TUFTED BEAVERS,
ETC. ETC. ETC.

Also, a large and varied assortment of GOODS adapted for Men's and Boys' Wear. 11 19 tmrp

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE LATEST STYLES

IN CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES,

FOR GENTLEMEN AND BOYS.

CALL AND SEE THE

NEW BOX TOES.

PRICES FIXED AT LOW FIGURES.

BARTLETT,

NO. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
11 28 tf ABOVE CHESNUT.

PATENT ELASTIC

VENTILATING INNER SOLES.

They are a PERFECT REMEDY FOR COLD OR SWEATY FEET OR CORNS. They relieve RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA. They absorb and remove the PERSPIRATION inside of RUBBER BOOTS.

To know their merits they must be worn.

Retail Price, $1·00 per pair. Sold by all retail Boot and Shoe Dealers.

E. A. HILL Proprietor and Manufacturer,
12 9 1m No. 7 UNION Street, Boston, Mass.

FURNITURE, ETC.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

MODERN AND ANTIQUE!

PARLOR, HALL AND CHAMBER SUITS

AT REDUCED PRICES.

Our facilities are such that we are enabled to offer at very moderate prices, a large and well-assorted stock of every description of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND BEDDING.

Goods packed to carry safely to all parts of the country.

RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,
9 21 tf NO. 40 S. SECOND STREET.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE,

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,
8 1 6m N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC

Manufacturer of all kinds of

LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET.

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,

PHILADELPHIA. 8 15‡

SPECIAL NOTICE.

BALANCE OF IMPORTED FRENCH FURNITURE, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

Closing out at Reduced Prices, at

MR. I. LUTZ'S FURNITURE STORE,
11 30 21t No. 121 South ELEVENTH Street.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS ETC.

MRS. R. DILLON.

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET

Has all the novelties in FALL MILLINERY, for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Also, Crapes, Silks, Ribbons, Velvets, Flowers, Feathers, Frames, etc. Milliners supplied. 8 15‡

WILLIAM S. GRANT
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Nails. 12‡

THE UNRULY LILLIPUTS.

They went to the chemist's, and with their
feet
They kicked the physic all down the street;
They went to the school-room and tore their
books,
And munched the puffs at the pastry-cook's.

They sucked the jam, and lost the spoons;
They sent up several fire-balloons;
They let off crackers, they burnt a guy;
They piled a bonfire ever so high.

They offered a prize for the laziest boy,
And one for the most magnificent toy;
They split or burnt the canes off hand;
They made new laws in Lilliput Land.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF BASE-BALL PLAYERS.—At 7·30 o'clock last night the delegates to the National Base-ball Convention assembled in Athletic Hall, on Thirteenth street, above Jefferson. The President was in the chair.

A motion limiting the remarks of the members to 10 minutes was adopted.

Mr. Curtis, of the Mutual Club, Judge elect to the Marine Court of New York, was the first speaker, and directed his remarks to the decision of the Judiciary Committee in the case of the Unions of Morrisiana versus Mutuals of New York, which declared all games between them as null and void. He stated that according to the provision in the rules of the Association, no charges could be rendered against any club or member of the Association by another club or member, unless they be returned to the Secretary of the Association within thirty days from the occurrence complained of. He warmly replied to the accusations made against the Mutual Club by a member of the Union Club, and maintained that the complaints arose from a deep-rooted animosity against the Mutual organization.

Mr. Elbro, of the Unions, of Morrisiana, said that the charges made were endorsed by the club which he represented. The charges arose from an alleged unfair action of the Mutuals in the rubber game with the Unions on December 23, which was won by the former.

William H. Herring, Esq., of the Union Club, replied at length in substantiation of the proceedings of the Union Club, and in his remarks said that the championship of any club for a series of years would eventually prove a curse to it.

A member from the West, citing the section of the rules which declared that any club retaining a person guilty of reprehensible conduct forfeited its membership in the Association, thought that the Mutuals should be expelled.

Another member, from the West too, cited the same section, and facetiously, yet earnestly, declared that the Unions should be expelled.

The previous question, on reversing the decision of the Judiciary Committee, was called up. A vote was taken upon it, and resulted in an almost unanimous expression for reversing the decision.

The next business in order was the consideration of the new code of rules reported to the Convention. These have been greatly simplified by classification, there being now but seven rules. Technical points, which in match games were productive of much controversy and ill feeling, have been made plain. Pending their discussion, the Convention adjourned.

THE ARCTIC SKATING PARK.—The following resolutions were passed by the Board of Health on the 10th instant:—

Resolved, That the skating park at the southwest corner of Eighth street and Columbia avenue is hereby declared to be the cause of a nuisance prejudicial to the public health, inasmuch as the water from said park is drained into the cellars of the houses on the east side of Eighth street.

Resolved, That the owners, agents, or occupants of said park be directed to close the drain from their premises into the cellars of said houses forthwith.

Resolved, That the owners or occupants of the houses on Eighth street opposite the park be required to have the water in their cellars removed.

The citizens of the neighborhood are not opposed to but in favor of the park, except when its drainage interferes with their comfort.

FATAL RESULT OF AN AFFRAY.—On Sunday, November 3, an affray took place on Nicetown lane, near the new turnpike, in which several men were engaged. One of them, named Frank O'Neill, was stabbed in seven places about the body, and was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital in a very prostrated condition. He died from the effects of his wounds last evening. Soon after the affray Patrick McVey and James Kane were arrested on the charge of aiding in the assault, and were committed to prison to await the result of O'Neill's injuries. As the physician at the Hospital refused at all times to give a certificate that he was out of danger, they are undoubtedly in custody yet.

OMITTED.—The following named Aldermen were omitted from the list of those paying to the Treasurer the fines and penalties received in November:—J. R. Massey, $58; John Swift, $30; and Charles Mink, $32.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE of Councils met last evening, and approved the sureties of Mr. Peirsol, the City Treasurer elect, and also those of the newly elected Chief Engineer of the Fire Department.

"Supers."

A wretched set of men connected with the stage are the ordinary "supers." Their ranks include the densely stupid, the acute but lazy, the indolent and careless, the active but unfortunate men who can neither write nor read, and men who do both with proficiency. They are presided over by a gentleman known as the "super master," and, when in need of recruits, his mode of proceeding is ingenious. Having sought out an individual in an advanced stage of starvation, he addresses him in some such terms as the following:—"Look here, my man, if you want employment, I'll let you have it at five bob a week. If you like the job, say so; if you don't, I can find somebody else who will. Of course, six is what the management offers, but I can't be bothering myself for nothing, and as I do you a favor, you musn't grumble at the percentage." In all likelihood the poor wretch closes with the offer. The salary of a super master in a leading theatre is about 18s. a week. If he has to engage a hundred subordinates, say for a battle scene, his wages are increased by an addendum of £5. A "super" is called a "gentleman" by the stage manager, who usually treats him as a dog. He musn't mind being sworn at, or, if need be, shaken. If attentive and industrious, he may gradually rise to a position of authority, but, in nineteen cases out of twenty, the man who has begun as a "super" concludes his theatrical experience in the same capacity. Thus far of low life on the stage; but let the aspirant remember that thirty-nine men out of forty never rise above it.—*Once a Week.*

—Stonewall Jackson, it is well known, was deeply imbued with religious feeling. Another witness to the fact is Rev. Mr. Clover, of North Adams, Mass., who says:—"About fourteen or fifteen years ago I was rector of the Episcopal church in Lexington, Va. Dr. White was then, and is still doubtless if living, pastor of the Presbyterian church, the largest body, probably, of that denomination in the State.

"Among the prominent members and communicants of the Episcopal church in Lexington at that time, were Major Williamson, Major Gilham, Captain Co[illegible]ston, Colonel Smith, Judge Brockenborough, and John Letcher. Among those of the Presbyterian Church were Major Preston, Major Jackson, Major Hill, and the Rev. Dr. Junkin. These men were all, with the exception of Dr. Junkin, I believe, and perhaps Colonel Smith, strongly in sympathy with the South. Colonel Smith, though a Southerner by birth, was educated at the North, and believed to be at least a strong Unionist. Most if not all of them who bore military titles were graduates of the Military Academy at West Point, and many of them held high positions in the Confederate service.

"Stonewall Jackson came to Lexington about the time of my leaving. Much has been said and written of Stonewall Jackson as a Christian. He was indeed a brave, modest, godly man, but not more so than his brother-in-law, Major Hill, or than Major Williamson. I never knew three more self-sacrificing, earnest Christian men, men more ready to labor for the good of others, and the extension of Christ's kingdom upon earth. They were all deeply interested in the American Bible Society. Major Hill, myself, and another, were appointed a committee to procure a design for a certificate of Life Membership of the Rockbridge County Bible Society, as auxiliary to the Parent Society. I was requested to make the design, which was adopted by the committee and beautifully engraved by Sartain, of Philadelphia. So earnest were these gentlemen in furthering the interests of the American Bible Society that there are probably, at the present time, but few houses of the better class in the county of Rockbridge in which one or more of these certificates will not be found hanging as an appropriate ornament."

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7·16	MOON RISES	8·20
SUN SETS	4·33	HIGH WATER	2·06

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

F. A. SOUDER,
GEORGE L. BUZBY, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.
SAMUEL E. STOKES,

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Atlantic	Southampton	New York	Nov. 27
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 27
Columbia	Glasgow	New York	Nov. 27
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 27
Fulton	Havre	New York	Nov. 28
Allemannia	Southampton	New York	Nov. 29
Atalanta	London	New York	Nov. 30
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 3
Union	Southampton	New York	Dec. 3
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 4
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 4
Austrian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 5
Java	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 7
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 7
C. of N. York	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 7
Chicago	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 10
FOR EUROPE.			
Weser	New York	Bremen	Dec. 12
Etna	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 14
France	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 14
U. Kingdom	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 14
Nestorian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 14
Borussia	New York	Hamburg	Dec. 14
Pereire	New York	Havre	Dec. 14
Cella	New York	London	Dec. 14
Allemannia	New York	Hamburg	Dec. 14
Hecla	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 18
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Eagle	New York	Havana	Dec. 12
Santiago de Cuba	New York	Aspinwall	Dec. 14
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Dec. 14
Guiding Star	New York	Rio Janeiro	Dec. 14
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Dec. 19
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Dec. 21
Rising Star	New York	Aspinwall	Dec. 21
N. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Jan. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Barque Sam Shepherd, Evans, St. Jago de Cuba, G. C. Carson & Co.
Brig Benj. Carver, Meyers, Ponce, P. R., J. Mason & Co.
Schr Sarah Fisher, Ramberger, Alexandria, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr Judge Hopkinson, Fenton, Hampton, Va., Davis, Fales & Co.
St'r R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
St'r Philadelphia, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr C. J. Smithers, Artis, 1 day from Frederica, with grain to James L. Bewley & Co.
Schr W. Townsend, Maxon, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to James L. Bewley & Co.
Schr D. B. Everett, Emery, from Vinalhaven.
Schr Judge Hopkinson, Fenton, New Haven via Bristol.
Schr American Eagle, Ramser, from Norfolk.
Schr R. G. Whillden, Messick, from Providence.
Steamer Annie, Tuft, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Chester, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, from New Orleans, at Havana 10th inst. The Juniata cleared at New Orleans on the 6th. Passengers for Philadelphia—S. H. Dockendorff. Mrs. Mashburg and child.
Barque Lord Byron, Embericos, for Philadelphia, sailed from Deal 29th ult.
Barque Ukraine, Melcher, hence, at Antwerp 26th ultimo.
Brigs M. E. Thompson, Tucker, and J. W. Woodruff, Eaton, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 9th instant.
Schrs Roanoke, Barrett, and Reading RR. No. 77, hence, at Washington, D. C., 10th inst.
Schr Wide World, Hildreth, hence, at Charleston 8th inst. Experienced heavy weather on the passage; lost deck load and starboard anchor.
Schrs E. B. Shaw, Shaw; S & E. Corson, Brower; E. T. Allen, Risley; and Fly, Fennimore, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 7th inst.
Schrs M. Reinhart, Hand; D. Gifford, Jirrell; T. G. Smith, Lake; R. H. Shannon, Dilks; J. W. Vanneman, Sharp; L. Blew, Shepard; and A. Peters, Higgins, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 8th inst.
Schr Ethan Allen, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New London 9th inst.
Schr S. B. Wheeler, Floyd, hence, at Boston 10th instant.
Schr Chattanooga, hence, at Portland 9th inst.
Schr J. J. Spencer, Fleming, hence, at Galveston 3d instant.
Schr Remedy, Fletcher, hence, at Norfolk 8th inst.
Schrs Mary McKee, Joste, repairing, and F. St. Clair Edwards, Ireland, discharging, were at Galveston 30th ult.
Schr Mary R. Samson, Samson, remained ashore at Galveston 30th ult.
Schrs A. Pharo, Shourds, and L. Audenried, Crawford, hence, at Providence 9th inst.—the latter for Pawtucket.
Schr Black Diamond, Young, hence, at Newport 9th instant.
Schrs C. Merrick, Montgomery; Alabama, Van Gilder; and Rising Sun, Hastings, hence, at Richmond 9th inst.
Schrs J. W. Eveman, Jones, and T. E. French, Wood, hence, at Norfolk 10th inst.
Steamer Tacony, Nichols, hence, at New York 10th instant.
Steamer Norfolk, Vance, hence, at Norfolk 10th inst., and sailed for Richmond.
Steamer New York, Jones, hence, at Georgetown, D. C., 10th inst.
Steamer Massey, Smith, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

With reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 57, issued from this office on the 27th of September, 1867, respecting the temporary extinction of Leichimo Point light, Island of Corfu, the Greek Government has given notice that the lightvessel has been replaced in her former position, and that the light is now exhibited.

The Turkish Government has given notice that for the purpose of enabling mariners to distinguish the European from the Asiatic shore, in the vicinity of the entrance of the Bosphorus, they have caused the lighthouse Kill to be painted red, and that of Karabournou to be painted green.

The bearings are magnetic. Variation, 11 degrees westerly in 1867.

By command of their lordships.
GEO. HENRY RICHARDS, Hydrographer.
Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London, Nov. 2, 1867.

ISAAC B. EVANS,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES,
Naval Stores and Soaps,
NO. 16 NORTH DELAWARE AVENUE,
10 5 3m 3p PHILADELPHIA.

BLANK BOOKS.

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BLANK BOOKS.
BY THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

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Blank Book Manufacturers, Steam Power Printers, and Stationers.

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THE PHANTOM OF THE FOREST,
A TALE OF THE DARK AND BLOODY GROUND.
BY EMERSON BENNETT.
Author of "The Forged Will," "Prairie Flower," "Clara Moreland," "Border Rover," etc., etc.

The legend of "The Phantom of the Forest," in the early history of Kentucky, is here made the groundwork of one of those thrilling stories of Western Border Life in which Mr. Bennett so peculiarly excels. Kentucky—the dark and bloody ground—is rich in the material, and the author's powerful delineation brings the whole frontier before the reader's eye, with all its adventures, struggles, perils, tragedies, and fierce contentions between the white man and the red.

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PUBLISHERS,
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AT NO. 1214 CHESNUT STREET.
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GRAND ASSORTMENT OF
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In every style of binding,
JUVENILE BOOKS,
For Boys and Girls, an immense assortment.
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In beautiful colors or plain, the best and largest stock in the city.
EVERYTHING AT A LARGE DISCOUNT.
$2 BOOKS SELLING AT 25 CENTS.
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A new lot of these Cheap Books now ready for inspection.
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Store open until 10 o'clock each evening.
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12 11 2t No. 1214 CHESNUT Street.

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1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING!
BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
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5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
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RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

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1867.—WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.
WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.
LARGE STOCK—SEASONED.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

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ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

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CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
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SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
6 1 rp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,
NOS. 24, 26, AND 28 S. FIFTEENTH ST.,
ESLER & BRO., Proprietors.
Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.
Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings.
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, and WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24

STRENGTH, BEAUTY, CHEAPNESS, COMBINED

Harding's Patent Chain-Back
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

The book trade and dealers in fancy articles for Holiday sales will find the most extensive assortment of Photograph Albums in the country, and superior to any heretofore made. For great strength, durability, and cheapness, Harding's Patent Chain Back Albums are unrivalled.

Purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to examine these new lines of goods before making up their orders for Holiday stock.

Also, a large and splendid assortment of new styles of Photograph Albums made in the usual manner.

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HARDING'S EDITIONS
OF
Family, Pulpit, and Photograph
BIBLES,
Prayer, Hymns, Family and Pocket Bibles,
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
New and Beautiful Styles, Rich Turkey Morocco, Antique Relief, and Gold.

TO THE LADIES.—HAVING PURCHASED the whole of a large Importer's stock of commenced SOFA CUSHIONS, CHAIR SEATS, PIANO STOOLS, AND SLIPPERS, we are offering them at less than cost of importation. A full assortment Berlin Zephyr, and full weight. American Worsted of superior quality, 18 cents per ounce. Woollen Knitting Yarn, Bugle Fringe, Bugle Gimps and Buttons.
RAPSON'S Trimmings and Zephyr Store.
11 1 fmw2m5p N.W. cor. EIGHTH and CHERRY Sts.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Nov. 15, 1867. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., the 11th of January, 1868, for the transportation of military supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on the following routes:—

ROUTE NO. 2.

From Fort Harker, Kansas, Fort Hays, Kansas, and any other point or points that may be designated by the Chief Quartermaster Department of the Missouri, on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any places that may be designated by the shipping officer, in the State of Kansas and Territory of Colorado south of latitude 40 degrees North, and to Fort Union, New Mexico or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other points on the route to that depot.

ROUTE NO. 3.

From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas, west of longitude 105 degrees.

ROUTE No. 5.

From such point as may be designated on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, Southwest Branch of Missouri Pacific Railroad, or the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, or such other point as may be established as the military depot in that Territory.

The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed on Route No. 2, 20,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 3, 8,000,000 pounds; and on Route No. 5, 2,000,000 pounds.

Proposals will be made for each route separately.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.

Bidders will give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal *must* be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, duly executed by two or more responsible persons, in legal form and properly stamped, guaranteeing that in case the contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, it will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposals, or be represented by his attorney.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:—

On Route No. 2, $200,000.
On Route No. 3, $100,000.
On Route No. 5, $50,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. "2," "3," or "5," as the case may be, *and none will be entertained unless they comply with the requirements of this advertisement.*

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract without unnecessary delay and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and must have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with readily. For Route No. 2 at Fort Harker, and such other points on the railroad as may be designated as the starting point of the route; for Route No. 3 at Fort Union, New Mexico, or such other point as may be established as the depot, and for Route No. 5 at Leavenworth, Kansas.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had upon application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Denver, C. T., and Santa Fe, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.

L. C. EASTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
12 3 t J11 C. Q. M. Dep't of the Missouri.

HEADQUARTERS DEPOT OF THE PLATTE,
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
OMAHA, Neb., November 20, 1867. }

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.—Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. on THURSDAY, the 2d day of January, 1868, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on Route No. 1, from Cheyenne, Dakota, or such other points as may be determined upon during the year, on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Cheyenne, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 47 degrees, in the Territory of Dakota, west of longitude 101 degrees, in the Territory of Idaho, east of longitude 114 degrees, and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado, north of latitude 40 degrees, including, if necessary, Denver city.

The weight to be transported during the year on Route No. 1 will not exceed twenty-five million (25,000,000) pounds.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, legally executed and properly stamped, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposals in person or be represented by his attorney.

The contractor will be required to give $250,000 bonds.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1," and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom the award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any or all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily, for Route No. 1, at Cheyenne, Dakota, or at such other point as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blanks forms, showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into, can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Santa Fe, and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,
WILLIAM MYERS,
Brevet Brig.-Gen., Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Platte. 12 2 1m

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,
ST. PAUL, Minnesota, Nov. 13, 1867. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 20th day of January, 1868, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on Route No. 4, from Saint Paul, Minn., or Saint Cloud, Minn., by the shortest road or line, to such Posts as are now or may be established in the State of Minnesota and in that portion of Dakota Territory lying east of the Missouri river and bounded by it, and from Fort Stevenson, or other designated point on the Missouri river, eastward to present posts, or such as may be established east or north of that river, in Dakota Territory.

The weight to be transported on this Route No. 4 shall not exceed ten million pounds (10,000,000 pounds.)

Bidders will state the rate per one hundred (100) pounds per one hundred (100) miles for each month of the year beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000.)

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 4," and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily for Route No. 4, at Saint Paul, Minnesota, Fort Stevenson, Dakota Territory, or at such other point as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blank forms, showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into, can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Lieut.-Col., Deputy Q. M. Gen.,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. A.,
11 20 t J19 Chief Q. M., Department of Dakota.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS, TWINES, ETC.
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14

SHIPPING

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

The Inman Line, sailing SEMI-WEEKLY, carrying the United States Mails.

ETNA	Saturday, December 14
CITY OF BOSTON	Saturday, December 21
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday, December 28
CITY OF LONDON	Saturday, January 4
CITY OF WASHINGTON	Saturday, January 11

and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 NORTH River.

Rates of Passage by the Mail Steamer sailing EVERY SATURDAY:—

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
" to London	105	" to London	35
" to Paris	115	" to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First Cabin, $110; Steerage $30. Payable in United States currency. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates. Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends. For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
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PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
11 Or to THOS. T. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Through Line to California, via Panama or Nicaragua.

Sailing from New York December 5th and 15th; January 5th, 15th, and 25th, and February 15th and 25th, with New Steamships of the First-class.
Passage Lower than by any other Line.
For further information address the undersigned, at No. 177 WEST Street, New York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
Or THOMAS R. SEARLE,
No. 217 WALNUT Street,
12 3 3m Philadelphia, Pa.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE, FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA., VIA HAVANA.

JUNIATA, 1215 tons, Captain P. F. Hoxie.
STAR OF THE UNION, 1075 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey.

The JUNIATA will leave for New Orleans on Saturday, December 21, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18, South Wharves.

The STAR OF THE UNION will leave New Orleans for this port on Saturday, December 21.

Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

Agents at New Orleans, Creevy Nickerson, & Co.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHARLES E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
11 22 No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE, FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Thursday, December 19, at 5 o'clock P. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.

Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.

Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHARLES E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
11 21 No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.

The steamship WYOMING will leave for the above port on Saturday, December 14, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.

Through passage tickets sold, and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHARLES E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
No. 314 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. 11 22

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.

Also all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South-Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

The regularity, safety and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 3 o'clock P. M.

The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the Pier No. 2 N. Delaware avenue, above Market street daily at 3 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).

Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.

Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.

Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages etc. etc.

For further information apply to
JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
5 16 No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street. Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East, and West, free of commission. Freight received at the lowest rates.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 South Wharves.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 104 Wall street, New York. 1 tf

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedts' Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.

SHARPE & THOMSON,
11 27 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

DE LA GRANGE. BRIGNOLI.
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.

MAX STRAKOSCH has the honor to announce the opening of the fall season of the Italian Opera, limited to five nights and one Matinee, on MONDAY EVENING, December 16, at 8 P. M., When will be produced Verdi's chef d'œuvre in four acts,

IL TROVATORE.

Mme ANNA DE LA GRANGE as	LEONORA
Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS as	AZUCENA
Signor BRIGNOLI as	MANRICO
Signor RANDOLFI as	COUNT DI LUNI

The Chorus and Orchestra have been carefully selected from the very best talent.

Musical Director and Conductor... Signor NICOLAO

TUESDAY Evening Dec. 17.—NORMA. WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18.—LA FAVORITA. THURSDAY, Dec. 19.—DON GIOVANNI. FRIDAY, Dec. 20.—ERNANI.

SATURDAY, Dec. 21.—GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE.

SCALE OF PRICES.—Admission to Parquet, Dress Circle, and Balcony, ONE DOLLAR. Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra. Family Circle, 50 cents. Gallery, 25 cents. Private Boxes, $15.

Box Office open daily from 9 A. M. at the Academy of Music, and C. W. A. TRUMPLER'S new Music store, No. 926 CHESNUT Street. 12 12 thfsm

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

T. B. PUGH... Lessee and Manager

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
of the engagement of the distinguished
TRAGIC ARTISTE,
MRS. F. W. LANDER
(Formerly Miss Jean M. Davenport),
who will appear
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Dec. 12,
for the last time, in her great classic and historic role of
ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 13,
BENEFIT OF
MRS. LANDER.
LADY MACBETH (by invitation).
SATURDAY, Dec. 14,
MARY STUART MATINEE,
AND
LAST APPEARANCE
OF THE
LANDER HISTRIONIC COMPANY.

ADMISSION.—Parquet, Parquet Circle, and Balcony, $1. (No extra charge for reserved seats.) Family Circle, 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents; Proscenium Boxes, $10. Box sheet open at Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street; also at the Academy, where seats may be secured for any evening during the week. Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 8 precisely.

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MAX MARETZEK'S
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
POSITIVELY FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY,
Commencing MONDAY, Jan. 6, 1868,
during which the distinguished prima donna,
M'ME PAREPA ROSA,
will appear in a number of her favorite roles. 12 12tf

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
Doors open at 6·45. Curtain rises at 7·45.
LAST THREE NIGHTS OF
M'LLE MARIE ZOE,
THE CUBAN SYLPH.
She will appear in
A DOUBLE BILL.
THE CHILD OF THE WRECK.
Maurice... M'lle ZOE
To conclude with
WEPT OF THE WISH-TON-WISH.
Naramattah... M'lle ZOE
SATURDAY AFTERNOON—MATINEE.
M'LLE ZOE IN THE FRENCH SPY.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7¼ o'clock.
FIRST WEEK OF EDWIN ADAMS.
TO-NIGHT (Thursday), Dec. 12,
Only night of Reynolds' comedy of
THE DRAMATIST.
Vapid... EDWIN ADAMS
After which Craig's burlesque,
ROMEO AND JULIET.
Romeo... Mr. Hemple
Juliet... Mr. Craig
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF EDWIN ADAMS.
CHRISTMAS WEEK, REVIVAL OF "OURS."

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.
HOUSES CROWDED TO THE ROOF.
THIS EVENING,
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM
will appear in his great dramatic satire upon the vices, follies, and sensations of the present time entitled
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Terry, the Swell... Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM
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Popular Ethiopian Scene by Mr. FRANK BROWER.

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PETER PIPER PEPPER PODGE AND FORT FISHER.
J. H. Budworth, Frank Moran, W. S. Budworth, Wm. Allen, J. Robinson, Henry Schenk, and others.
THE CREAM OF THE PROFESSION,
In their respective characters.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commence at 8. Admission 25, 50, and 75 cents. Boxes, $5.

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ORCHESTRAL MATINEES,
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At 3½ o'clock,
IN HORTICULTURAL HALL.
Piano Solo—Mr. C. JEROME HOPKINS.
Package of Four Tickets for One Dollar.
Single Tickets, 50 cents.
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GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REhearsals at the MUSICAL FUND HALL, every SATURDAY, at 3½ P. M. Tickets sold at the door, and at all principal Music Stores. Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street, or at R. WILLIG'S Music Store, No. 1021 CHESNUT Street. 10 9 3m

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1867.

The Public Purse.

Whatever may be the merits of the question concerning a contraction of the volume of our currency, there is happily one kind of contraction which will be hailed with joy by the whole country; and there is no reasonable doubt of its feasibility. We refer to the contemplated action on the part of Congress which looks to the material reduction of the national expenditures, and such an adjustment of the sources of revenue as will thereby be rendered possible, to the great relief of a people overburdened by taxation. The Secretary of the Treasury, in his recent report, estimates the expenditures of the fiscal year ending with June 30, 1869, as follows:—

For the Civil Service	$51,000,000
For Pensions and Indians	35,000,000
For the War Department proper	94,500,000
For Bounties	25,500,000
For the Navy Department	36,000,000
For the Interest on the Public Debt	130,000,000
Total	$372,000,000

The receipts for the same period, estimated on the present basis of tariff and internal taxation, are as follows:—

From Customs	$145,000,000
From Internal Revenue	205,000,000
From Sale of Public Lands	1,000,000
From Miscellaneous Sources	30,000,000
Total receipts	$381,000,000
Deduct expenditures	372,000,000
Leaving a surplus of	$9,000,000

Such are the figures, and they are truly formidable to contemplate. But Mr. Hooper has introduced into the House of Representatives a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to report a bill so modifying our present system as to reduce the annual receipts to the maximum of $300,000,000. Such a measure will of course be worse than useless if Congress is to continue its present system of reckless appropriations. So long as Mr. McCulloch has untold millions at his command, and full authority to expend them, we need look for no contraction from that source. As a general rule, it is not only inexpedient, but unsafe to adopt such a theory as that advanced by Mr. Hooper. Yet the principle underlying it is the only one which will relieve the stagnation at present prevailing in every branch of industry throughout the country. Economy is the great desideratum, and the only remedy for our financial distress.

And here arises the question as to how this economy can be inaugurated. In the first place, the measure proposed by Mr. Fessenden in the Senate yesterday should receive the hearty endorsement of both Houses. It proposes a general overhauling of the roll of each House, with the view of a reduction in the number of employés, and a general decrease in the expenditure of the contingent fund. But a trifle will be saved by this, it is true, but millions are made up of trifles, and if economy is infused into all the multitudinous branches of the Government, the result will show largely in the aggregate. Not only the two Houses of Congress, but every department of the Government, must be brought within the rule. In this connection, we must express our unqualified condemnation of the scheme to increase the salaries of the employés of the different offices at Washington. It has received the high sanction of General Grant's endorsement, much to our regret, as the country has been led to anticipate a different course on the part of the General of the army. If such measures for swelling the national expenses are to receive his support, his commendable action in cutting down the expenses of the Department of which he has temporary control, will be more than counterbalanced.

We understand that another measure is soon to be presented to the Senate which will forward the movement towards economy. It is proposed to subject the diplomatic and consular system of the country to a general revision, and in doing so, Congress will have an excellent opportunity for making considerable inroads upon the $51,000,000 at which Mr. McCulloch has placed the estimated expenditures of the civil list for 1869. There are a great number of highly ornamental but altogether useless missions maintained by us abroad, for the especial benefit of aged and decayed politicians, all of which, including the incumbents themselves, can be safely and profitably abolished.

Included in these reformatory measures should be the real estate agency which Mr. Seward has established in the State Department. Alaska has been fairly and squarely bought, and it must be as fairly and as squarely paid for. The stipulated $7,200,000 belongs to the Russian treasury, and not to our own; and the sooner the House of Representatives completes the arrangements for transferring the amount, the more credit will they reflect upon the nation. St. Thomas, however, is a different place. While the former is frozen up, the latter is generally supposed to have been drowned out. As icebergs are able to hold their heads above water, they can be put to some use; but a sunken or a blazing island would prove an incumbrance to Mrs. Toodles herself. After all, St. Thomas might eventually prove of some value, but it will do no harm for the Senate to pause and carefully examine the subject before confirming the treaty. The proverbial rottenness which afflicts the kingdom of Denmark may possibly extend to all its dependent islands.

But the true and only practicable method of relieving our financial embarrassments is to apply the pruning-knife to every person in the employment of the Federal Government. The following practical, though not very elegant, advice of the New York *Tribune* in reference to our foreign ministers should find a general application:—

> "Cut the $17,500 fellows down to $12,000, the $12,000 chaps to $10,000; the $10,000s to $7500, and the $7500s to $5000, and perhaps some of the patriots may throw up their offices in disgust. If half of them did, and no others could be found to fill their places, so much the better."

And if the material interests of the country, either at home or abroad, should be found to suffer in consequence, we have no doubt but that whole regiments of one-armed and one-legged soldiers, who are now undergoing the slow torture of starvation to the melancholy music of debilitated hand-organs, will again rally to the rescue of the nation. They gave their sweat, and blood, and mangled limbs for a trifle; and, if they had the opportunity, they would gladly devote their heroic remnants to the public service for a moiety of the sum which is now received by able-bodied men who can follow the plough with profit to themselves and the country.

The National Republican Convention—Its Time and Place of Meeting.

Yesterday, the National Republican Committee appointed at the Baltimore Convention, met in Washington and decided to hold the Presidential Nominating Convention of our party, at Chicago, at noon on the 20th of May, 1868. There is much to commend in the selection of both time and place. In regard to the time, we are glad to see that the preposterous idea of holding the Convention in March received little or no support. Six months is ample time for a campaign—too ample, in fact. It is an evil under which our country continually suffers. Once every year, for two months at least, she is convulsed with the excitement of a political canvass. There can be no possible doubt but that great evil is continually done by this agitation. While the caldron is boiling, business is nearly suspended; political meetings, and not domestic concerns, monopolize the attention of all the people; thousands of dollars are lost through idleness; habits of looseness in the performance of duties are engendered; and little good is secured as a compensation for all the ill. We therefore think that the end of May was well selected. The last Chicago Convention, which placed the successful ticket of Lincoln and Hamlin in the field, was held on the 16th of May. No one can pretend that the country, between then and November, was not thoroughly canvassed.

The place also is well fitted. We have an almost superstitious opposition to any political movement being held near the capital. It requires the utmost political purity to escape the contaminating influence of Washington. Had Baltimore or even Philadelphia been selected, the Convention would have been run down with office-holders, who would throng to its meeting, and could not fail to have more or less influence on its action. But Chicago is too far away for any such to venture. There the body will be free from all official corruption. It is in the midst of the radical West, and will draw inspiration from all the surroundings. It naturally tends to secure the nomination of General Grant, for it is his own State, where his own friends and those who know him best can testify to his merits. The three conventions which have been held since our party first saw the light, met respectively at Philadelphia in 1856, Chicago in 1860, Baltimore in 1864, and will now once more meet at Chicago in 1868.

The call for the Convention, signed by all the committee, is an eminently judicious and proper document. There is not a word of it to which every member of our party, whatever his minor differences of opinion, cannot earnestly and heartily subscribe:—

> "We invite the co-operation of all citizens who rejoice that our great civil war has happily terminated in the discomfiture of rebellion; who would hold fast the unity and integrity of the republic, and maintain its paramount right to defend to its utmost its own existence while imperilled by secret conspiracy or armed force; who are in favor of an economical administration of the public expenditures, of the complete extirpation of the principles and policy of slavery, and of the speedy reorganization of those States whose governments were destroyed by the Rebellion, and the permanent restoration to their proper practical relations with the United States in accordance with the true principles of republican government."

In the call there nothing to excite the least discussion. On the contrary, if all who subscribe to its sentiments attend, we will have a convention representing every shade of opinion and one harmonious whole. There is one sentence in the call, which is a key-note, which should merit the careful attention of the framers of the platform of the party. It is that which refers to the necessity of reform in the public expenditures. The necessity of the most rigid economy has always been one of the cardinal principles of our faith. At the Convention in 1860, the following was the sixth plank in our platform:—"That the people justly view with alarm the reckless extravagance which pervades every department of the Federal Government; that a return to rigid economy and accountability is indispensable to arrest the systematic plunder of the public treasury by favored partisans; while the recent startling developments of frauds at the national metropolis show that an entire change of administration is imperatively demanded." These words rang out through the country and met with a universal response. To-day the same evils demand the same remedy, and we are glad that the committee saw fit to embody it in their address. With a platform firm, mild, and embodying the living principles of the day, we are sure of triumphant success.

Who Went to the Exposition.—The tens of thousands of common people who visited the Paris Exposition during the past summer, sunk into absolute insignificance when compared with the following list of high and mighty personages who condescended to visit the immense show of Louis Napoleon:—Three emperors, seven kings, one viceroy, five queens, nine grand dukes, three grand dukes *in embryo*, two grand duchesses, two archdukes, twenty-two princes, seven princesses, five dukes, and two duchesses.

Cold Comfort.

When a man has been for weeks on the very verge of starvation, a platter of cold hash will be magnified in his eyes into a dish that might have satisfied Epicurus. So it is with that political starveling yclept Democracy. A journal which has long been kept at a mortifying distance from the flesh-pots of the political Egypt lifts up its voice this morning in the following joyous strain:—

> "Pittsburg, the Sebastopol of radicalism, has fallen. The Democratic candidate for Mayor was elected in that city on the 10th inst., by a majority reaching twenty-five hundred. At the State election, the majority for Henry W. Williams, the radical candidate for Supreme Judge, was twelve hundred and fifty-nine. This shows a Democratic gain of thirty-seven hundred and fifty-nine in less than three months. The Democratic candidates for Treasurer, Controller, and City Attorney were also successful."

Now for the truth of the matter. James Blackmore, a Democrat, and Samuel Allinder, a Republican, who headed the Independent Workingmen's ticket, were elected Mayor and City Treasurer respectively over the Republican nominees. With two tickets in the field against them, the Democrats were wise enough to see that they had not a ghost of a chance for the spoils, and they therefore endorsed the opponents of the regular Republican ticket. But notwithstanding a considerable defection in the Republican ranks, resulting from the new labor movement, the Republican candidate for City Controller received a majority of 282, and the Republican nominee for City Attorney a majority of 416; while in both branches of City Councils the Republicans have secured an overwhelming superiority. In the light of these facts, the baked meats which were about to be served up at the Republican funeral have been exchanged for the most unpalatable of cold hash, and the obsequies will probably be tinged with considerable gloom.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Kansas and its Streams—The Valleys of the Kansas, the Neosho, the Osage, Etc.—Kansas as a Stock-raising Country—Texas Cattle—Markets Opening at the West—Kansas Products for Colorado—The Dairy Business in Kansas.

Lawrence, Kansas, Dec. 9, 1867.

Topographically, Kansas may be described as an elevated, gently-rolling plateau, intersected by the wide, shallow valleys of almost innumerable streams. There is none of the flat prairie monotony about it which characterizes so much of Illinois. The traveller in passing through the State beholds an ever-varying landscape, often of great picturesqueness and beauty. The view from Mount Oread, near this city, is one of the finest in the world. The Valley of the Kansas from bluff to bluff is here at least five miles wide, while the Valley of the Wakarusa, which joins it near the city, is of almost equal extent, each dotted thickly with farms and houses, and skirted here and there with groves of timber.

The Kansas or Kaw river is the longest stream in the State. Its chief fork, the Smoky Hill, rises in Colorado towards the foot hills of the Rocky Mountains, and runs in a general easterly course through the entire State. It is along this great valley, more than four hundred miles in extent, that the Union Pacific Railway Eastern Division, is located, being already completed and running almost the entire distance from the mouth of the Kansas to the western boundary of the State. A more splendid and productive body of land can hardly be found in the United States, nor a more natural and feasible route for a railroad.

The Kansas river has several large branches flowing into it from the north, such as the Big Blue, the Republican, Solomon's fork, and the Saline fork, each of which flows through a remarkably beautiful and fertile valley. There are also in Northern Kansas a multitude of small streams, such as the Big Stranger and the Little Stranger, the Grasshopper and the Nemaha, whose valleys afford the choicest locations for farms and settlements.

In Southern Kansas there are several large valleys that almost rival the Kansas in extent, as they certainly do in beauty of scenery and fertility of soil. The most noted of them is the valley of the Neosho river, an affluent of the Arkansas. The Neosho has two main head streams, the one which bears the name of the full length river, and the other called the Cottonwood. They rise near the centre of the State, and fall off rapidly towards the south-southeast, uniting near the town of Emperia, and crossing the southern boundary of the State some forty miles west of the Missouri border. The whole extent of this beautiful valley is a perfect garden. The slope back to the high prairie is very gentle and gradual; the valley is wide and well wooded; the soil is deep and exhaustless, while the climate, both from decreased elevation and a lower latitude, is considerably milder than that of the northern portion of the State. This is the favorite region for stock-growers—cattle rarely needing fodder during the winter. It is not less adapted to grain, as the bountiful crops of wheat and corn raised by its farmers abundantly testify. I first visited this valley in 1857, and I shall never forget with what delight, as we drove down into the river to ford it, near Burlington, I felt the crunch and heard the rattle of the wagon wheels against the stones and pebbles in the bed of the stream. The majority of Kansas streams have muddy bottoms, but here was clear water and a pebble-paved bottom. During that visit we often drove through the tall prairie grass as high as the seat of the buggy.

The valley of the Osage river, or, as it is usually called in Kansas, the *Marias des Cygnes* (pronounced Mary-de-zene), extends through several of the eastern counties of the State, and is a very beautiful and fertile one.

The Arkansas river flows through quite a large portion of the southwestern portion of the State, but it is as yet unreached by the settlements, and the character of its valley is less fully known than that of the others I have attempted to describe.

It must not be inferred that it is only along these valleys, and their tributaries, that the land is desirable for settlement. The high country between the river valleys is called "divides," is generally gently rolling, often quite level, and furnishes some of the very best farming lands in the State. Indeed, it is the opinion of some intelligent farmers with whom I have conversed, that the high prairie farms with proper culture can be made more profitable than the "bottom" farms.

The first impression of a stranger on visiting Kansas in the summer, and beholding its "worlds" of pasture—the entire country, when not cultivated, being covered with a luxuriant growth of grass—would be that this is a State eminently adapted to stock-raising, wool-growing, and dairy purposes; and the impression is correct. For stock-raising on a large scale, I do not know what better facilities could be afforded than those offered, especially by that part of Kansas lying south of the Kansas river, or perhaps, more particularly, that part south of the great Santa Fe road. The range for pasturage is unlimited, and sufficient for millions of cattle. The cost of wintering is very slight, a little corn now and then being all that is needed to keep stock in good condition that have range in the bottoms; and the facilities for marketing, both East and West, are growing more and more perfect. Indeed, wherever stock-raising has been gone into intelligently here, and has been well managed, the result has been competency or wealth to the operator in a very few years. The packing of beef for exportation is beginning to attract considerable attention, and has been entered upon quite largely for the present year in Leavenworth. A considerable trade in Texas cattle is also springing up—farmers here purchasing them and fitting them for market by grazing and feeding. They can be brought fresh from Texas at very cheap figures, and after being fed awhile, make excellent beef. Large quantities of these cattle were shipped to Chicago this year by railroad, from Abiline, a station a short distance west of Fort Riley, but they are too thin in flesh, after their long journey from Texas to make good beef without first being recuperated by feeding and rest before being shipped. Large herds of them are being wintered this season in the bottoms of the Osage and Neosho, preparatory to being forwarded to market next spring. There is no better, sweeter, or tenderer beef than that which is fattened upon the prairies of Kansas. In the market here at Lawrence the best cuts, such as we pay from 35 to 40 cents a pound for in Philadelphia, are sold for from 10 to 15 cents.

Kansas already sends beef and cattle to the Eastern cities, but eventually her great market will be found in the mountainous mining regions of Colorado and New Mexico. The building of the railroad up the valley of the Kansas is opening a new outlet for all the products of this section of the State, and at remunerative prices. Denver is as near as Chicago, and will soon be as easily reached. Cattle and grain can be more cheaply raised here and transported to Colorado than they can be raised there. Already large quantities of produce are being shipped from here to points still further west on the railroad. The constant influx of immigration of itself creates a home market of no inconsiderable importance.

The dairy business has never been gone into to any great extent by the settlers of Kansas. I cannot understand why. Butter has commanded a high price here for years, and three-fourths of all that is used in the larger towns is now brought from the East. That it would pay, and pay largely, I have no manner of doubt. A shrewd farmer, living some seven or eight miles from this city, whose wife had learned how to make good butter in Western New York, went into the business a few years ago, and has grown rich at it. Others might do the same thing, but a Western settler would generally rather raise corn at twenty-five cents a bushel than butter at fifty cents a pound. Yet I cannot doubt that ere long the superior facilities of this country for dairy purposes will be turned to practical account, and be made to contribute, as they ought, to the wealth of individuals and the State.

T. D. T.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.*]

ALL THAT THE POETS HAVE SUNG of the floral products of any zone is illustrated and realized in the entrancing fragrance of Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus." A bottle of it should always stand beside Moore's Melodies in every lady's boudoir.—*Bath Times.* 1t

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

G. L. of Pa.—The formal installation of the Grand Lodge will take place TO-MORROW (Friday) EVENING, Dec. 13, at 7 o'clock, at the Hall N. E. corner of FOURTH and GEORGE Streets.

The officers, representatives, and members of the Grand Lodge will assemble at the Hall N. E. corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets, at 12 o'clock noon of the above date, for the purpose of escorting the G. L. of D. C. Black dress and white gloves.

Subordinate Lodges will meet at their respective Lodge Rooms, and proceed to the Depot, Broad and Prime streets. Black dress and white gloves. Procession to leave the depot at 1·15 P. M.

Philadelphia Fire Zouave Band will please take notice. By order of the Grand Lodge.

WILLIAM BLANCBOIS,
ABEL WILLIS, Sr., Committee.
JACOB SOMERSET,
1t*

THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11, 1867.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIXTY-NINE CENTS per share, as of July 1 last, payable on demand.

The dividend due to stockholders resident in this city, if not called for before the 20th instant, will be applied to payment of the amount demanded by the Receiver of Taxes for State Tax on assessed value of their stock.

JOHN HOCKLEY, Cashier.
12 12 6t*

IMPORTANT INVENTION.—Owners of Mills and the public generally, are invited to witness the working of three of the JOHN COSFELDT PATENT LOW WATER DETECTORS, on the boilers of the Pekin Mill, Manayunk, on SATURDAY, 14th inst., at 3½ P. M. when the efficiency and value of this invention as a perfect safeguard against explosions from low water in boilers will be shown. Cars leave NINTH and GREEN at 3 P. M. 12 12 2t

UNION NATIONAL BANK.—
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12, 1867.

The Annual Election for Directors will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 14, 1868, between the hours of 10 A. M., and 3 P. M.

N. C. MUSSELMAN, Cashier.
12 12 thstutm

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF STECK & CO.'S and Haines Bro.'s PIANOS, MELODEONS, Etc., *to suit the times.* 12 12 1m

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It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong.

Only 75 cents a bottle; half a dozen, $4.

Sold at DR. SWAYNE'S,
No. 330 N. SIXTH Street, above Vine,
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TO MUSIC DEALERS.—WANTED, A SITUATION in a Store for a Lad, aged fifteen years, who has some knowledge of and a taste for Music. Address "C. A. K.," Evening Telegraph Office. 12 12 3t

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Of a Company for Manufacturing ARTICLES OF PRIME NECESSITY AND LARGE CONSUMPTION.

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Satisfactory parties, who feel inclined to invest, when convinced of the advantages of the business, will be furnished with full and reliable information; such as will enable them to form a correct opinion of the whole operation. A thorough investigation will establish its merits, and conclusively prove that it can be profitably extended to any amount.

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Sparkling Moselle and Hock Wines.

Sparkling Moselle.
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Pearl of the Rhine.
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Johannisberger.
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We would recommend these Wines to the favorable notice of the public as delicious and pure.

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NEW PATENT.

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This Paper changes the palest Ink instantaneously to a permanent Jet Black.

Letter, Sermon, and Note Paper now ready.

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BUY GOOD BOOKS CHEAP
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DUFFIELD ASHMEAD'S,
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NOW IS THE OPPORTUNITY.

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GOOD BOOKS at 50 per cent. discount.
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More than 1000 volumes of Standard Works in every department of literature at the above discounts from Publishers' prices.

AT A LARGE DISCOUNT,

our whole stock of Books, comprising the largest and best selected assortment in the country. Call at once at

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and make your selections.

Store open in the evening. 12 11wths3t4p

UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION, Paris, 1867.—STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT,

Having been awarded the First Grand Gold Medal for American Grand, Square and Upright Pianos, by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury. This Medal is distinctly classified *first* in order of merit

Over all other American Exhibitors,

And *over* more than four hundred Pianos entered for competition by nearly all the most celebrated manufacturers of Europe.

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BLASIUS BROS., 1006 CHESNUT St.

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UMBRELLAS,

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

A fine assortment now ready.

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OIL PAINTINGS.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,

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HAVE NOW OPEN

THEIR LATEST COLLECTIONS

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EXQUISITE PAINTINGS,

The Works of the Most

Celebrated Modern Painters.

Unusual care has been bestowed upon the selection of their Works of Art this season, a far greater extent of country having been visited than usual, and a very general acquaintance with the great Artists of Europe has resulted in the acquisition of a more choice and extensive assortment of Paintings than they have ever before exhibited.

The artists represented are prominently as follows:—

ADOPH STADEMANN,
CH. HOGUET,
E. FRIEDRICHSEN,
MAX MICHAEL,
A. BRAITH,
W. AMBERG,
J. H. DE HAAS,
DE VOS,
DE NOTER,
CARL MILLNER,
J. ARNOLD,
A. MARTIN,
MEYER VON BREMEN,
CARL BOKER,
A. PREYER,
H. HERZOG,
H. RHOMBERG,
JACOBSEN,
SIMMLER,
C. JUNGHEIM,
FRIED VOITZ,
A. LEU,
REIMER DAHLEN,
RENO MUHLIG,
W. VERSCHUUR,
CARL HUBNER,
H. WERNER,
HERMANN BETHKE,
VAN STARKENBORGH,
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PAUL WEBER,
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PRANG'S AMERICAN CHROMOS

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PHILADELPHIA, PA. [12 7 6t

FOR THE INFORMATION OF HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, who may wish to convert them into the

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

We publish below the terms upon which they may now be exchanged at the office of the Agents of the Company in this city,

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$206·33	taking in exchange	U. S.	6's of 1881.
$156·33	do.	do.	5-20's of 1862.
$127·58	do.	do.	5-20's of 1864.
137·58	do.	do.	5-20's of 1865, May & Nov.
$151·33	do.	do.	5-20's of '65, Jan. & July.
$151·33	do.	do.	5-20's of '67. do.
$98·83	do.	do.	5 ⅌ cent. 10-40's. do.
$159·18	do.	do.	7·3-10 Cy. June issue.
$158·18	do.	do.	7·3-10 ( ) July issue.

(For every thousand dollars.)

We offer these bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.

Philadelphia, Nov. 21, 1867. 12 2 4p

CHOICE FINE CONFECTIONS,
Put up in Neat Boxes suitable for Presents.
HAINES & LEEDS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CHOICE FINE CONFECTIONS,
No. 906 MARKET Street,
ALSO, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH FANCY BOXES AND GLACED FRUITS. 12 11d&3t

AMERICAN PIANOS AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

INCONTROVERTIBLE PROOFS OF THE HIGHEST AWARD TO STEINWAY & SONS.

The following official documents prove beyond a doubt that the Highest Award within the power of the International Juries to bestow was by their *unanimous verdict* accorded to Messrs. Steinway & Sons, and that the *ribbon* of the Legion of Honor, obtained individually by a member of another American piano firm, *upon his own personal application for the same*, from the Emperor, was not (as persistently and falsely asserted) recommended by either Class or Group Jury or Imperial Commission:—

PARIS, July 20, 1867.—I certify that the FIRST GOLD MEDAL for American Pianos has been unanimously awarded to Messrs. Steinway by the Jury of the International Exposition. First on the list in Class X. MELINET,
President of the International Jury.

GEORGE KASTNER,
AMBROSE THOMAS,
ED. HANSLICK,
F. A. GEVAERT,
J. SCHIEDMAYER,
Members of the International Jury.

STUTTGART, Aug. 15, 1867.—I certify herewith that the Jury of the International Exhibition in Paris, as well as the group of Jurors, have *unanimously* acknowledged the Pianos of **Messrs. Steinway & Sons**, of New York—consisting of Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos—to be *superior* to those of **Messrs. Chickering & Sons**, of Boston; and that on this account the First Large Gold Medal has been awarded to Messrs. Steinway & Sons for America. J. SCHIEDMAYER,
Member of Jury Class X, Member of Chamber of Commerce, etc., etc.

Sworn to before and certified by Emil Klanprecht, United States Consul for the Kingdom of Wurtemberg, dated Stuttgart, August 16, 1867.

ROYAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, DIRECTOR'S OFFICE, BRUSSELS, Sept. 18, 1867.—Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS:—In answer to your letter of the 15th inst., I have to declare that my position does not permit me to let you know the contents of my report before its official publication, but I cannot refuse to join my declaration to the one of my honorable colleagues of the Jury of Class 10 of the Universal Exposition in Paris, dated July 20, that the *First Gold Medal* for the American Pianos has been given to you by the *unanimous* vote of this Jury, confirmed by the Second Group Jury, as well as the Superior Council of the Presidents (Imperial Commission).

I declare, furthermore, that neither the Jury of Class 10, nor the Second Group Jury, nor the Superior Council of Presidents, have asked the Decoration of the Legion of Honor for Mr. Chickering, as such a demand was not within their province. Accept, gentlemen, my high regards. The Reporter of Class 10. FETIS,
Director of the Conservatory of Brussels.

—*New York Evening Express.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Most Stylish Clothing in Philadelphia,
Most Stylish Clothing in Philadelphia,
Most Stylish Clothing in Philadelphia,
Most Stylish Clothing in Philadelphia,
At Tower Hall.
At Tower Hall.
At Tower Hall.
At Tower Hall.

Our stock is manufactured with especial care for this season's sales. *We defy competition in extent and variety of assortment, and in style, fit, and make of goods. Prices always guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sales cancelled and money refunded.*

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
AND NO. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

GENERAL BUTLER says if a man's house is worth $10,000 to-day, with the national debt at $2,500,000,000, when the debt is reduced one-half then your house is worth $20,000; and *ergo*, if the debt is reduced to nothing, then your house is worth $2,500,000,000. These are big figures, because we are dealing with big things (the national debt and General Butler): but to come to small figures, we would say that a small sum will buy a winter suit of Clothes at Charles Stokes & Co.'s first-class Clothing House, under the Continental. One visit will convince.

BUTTER! BUTTER!—Crippen & Maddock, late W. L. Maddock & Co., No. 115 S. Third street, have this day received a very choice lot of fine fresh GOSHEN BUTTER, in small tubs, put up expressly for family use—September made. They have also on hand a very choice assortment of CHRISTMAS GROCERIES, such as Raisins, Currants, Citron, Prunes, Prunellos, Figs, Paper-shell Almonds, etc., etc., which they are selling at reduced prices.

ALL LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, young and old, desirous of having their Hair look beautiful during the Holidays, should get a bottle of CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR at once. It quiets the nervous action of the over-taxed brain, restores grey hair to its original color, stops its falling out at once, and keeps the head clean. Sold by all druggists, hair-dressers, and fancy goods dealers.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D., New York.

RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE—SECURE YOUR SHARES AT ONCE.—The different agents throughout the country are rapidly making their returns of the shares sold in aid of the Riverside Institute. This indicates that the grand distribution of presents will come off at the time announced. Those who wish shares should make immediate application, as the subscription books may close at any moment. Office, No. 921 Chesnut street.

MANY COMPLAINTS have been made of some of the awards made at the Paris Exposition, but no one has questioned the fairness of the bestowal of the FIRST GOLD MEDAL to the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines. To be sure, certain rival manufacturers, who, for reasons best known to themselves, did not enter into competition, have endeavored to pooh-pooh it; but the Wheeler & Wilson stands to-day with the stamp of the world's approval upon it. But the proprietors do not mean to stop here. Their motto is ever "Onward." Already they have applied to their machines the Bruan Manufacturing Company's New Cloth Plate, by means of which three distinct and different stitches are made. These are:—1. The Lock Stitch, alike on both sides of the fabric: 2. The Elastic Double-loop Stitch, which uses the thread directly from two spools without rewinding on the bobbin; and 3. The Three-thread Ornamental Stitch, with which the most exquisite embroidery may be executed. This New Cloth Plate is a great improvement, and Messrs. Peterson & Little are now attaching it to every machine they sell, WITHOUT ANY EXTRA CHARGE. It may be applied to most of their old machines, also, at a cost of $10. They solicit a call at their salesrooms, No. 704 Chesnut street, and feel confident that an inspection will certainly result in the purchase of a Wheeler & Wilson.

CHRONIC CATARRH.—A clergyman in a neighboring village had suffered for many years from an obstinate catarrh, which had resisted all attempts for a cure. The obstruction and discharge from the nose was constant, destroying both taste and smell; and at times even interfering, from the change of voice, with his public ministrations. Almost in despair, he commenced the use of Humphreys' Catarrh Specific No. 19, and after the use of only a few pills—one every night—found himself improved; and ere he had used an entire box, could consider himself entirely well. Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, No. 23 North Sixth street, Dyott & Co., No. 232 North Second street, wholesale agents. Sold also by George C. Evans, Sixth and Poplar streets; Ambrose Smith, Broad and Chesnut streets; Hortter Twentieth and Green streets; John Bley, Frankford road; Roche, Fifteenth and South streets; Callender, Third and Walnut streets; Hickman, No. 336 South Second street; Marcus' Thirteenth and Market streets; Blythe, No. 3120 Market street. Sold in Germantown by W. R. Jones. General Depot, No. 637 Arch street.

AN ENTERPRISE.—In another column will be found an advertisement of "Enterprise," to which we would call the special attention of our readers. The parties are reliable, and we are impressed with the importance of their proposed operations. They are merely the pioneers in an important branch of manufactures which is now restricted to Europe, but which can be quite as easily and as profitably conducted in this country.

IT IS UNQUESTIONABLY TRUE that the nervous system, when out of order, can only be restored to its former tone by taking DR. TURNER'S TIC DOULOUREUX OR UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL; and Neuralgia, Nerve-ache, and such diseases disappear when this medicine is resorted to, it being the most positive remedy for all nerve complaints. Apothecaries have this medicine.

RADICAL RESTORATION.—Its good effects are permanent. It not only restores the color of the hair, but the quantity and natural glossiness. This is said by every one using Mrs. S. A. Allen's Improved (new style) Hair Restorer or Dressing (in one bottle). Every Druggist sells it. Price, One Dollar.

FRAMES for portraits or engravings, in Walnut, Gilt, and Rosewood, manufactured, wholesale and retail, by B. F. Reimer & Co., No. 624 Arch street.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

INDUCEMENTS IN HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—
☞ Presents for Ladies.
☞ Presents for Gents.
☞ Presents for Children.
McINTIRE & BROTHER, No. 1035 CHESNUT street.

MARRIED.

ECKER—SHICK.—December 10, 1867, in Frankford, Philadelphia, by Rev. C. F. Turner, Mr. HENRY P. ECKER to Miss ANNIE M. SHICK, both of Chester county, Pa.

SMITH—McGORMAN.—On the 24th ultimo, by the Rev. Hugh Lane, at St. Theresa's Church, Mr. LEONIDAS H. SMITH, of Indiana, to Miss MARIA T. McGORMAN, of this city.

DIED.

CHEW.—On the 11th instant, Mrs. KEZIAH D. CHEW, relict of the late Wesley Chew, in the 63d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 541 Wharton street, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Wharton Street Church.

GADSBY.—On the 10th instant, JOHN GADSBY, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 8 Fetter lane, on Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

GOELLER.—On the 10th instant, MARIA L., daughter of Philip and the late Frederica Goeller.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her father's residence, No. 204 Monroe street, on Friday afternoon next, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Trinity Episcopal Church, for service and interment.

HARRINGTON.—On the 10th instant, ROBERT J. HARRINGTON, aged 52 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 311 Gaskill street, above Third, on Friday morning, at 8 o'clock.

McMAKIN.—On Monday, the 9th instant, Captain BENJAMIN McMAKIN, of pneumonia.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, 12th instant, at 9 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 504 Franklin street. Proceed to Trenton, via Kensington 11 o'clock A. M. train. Relatives and friends invited, without further notice.

PHILBIN.—On the 11th instant, JOHN PHILBIN, in the 51st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1209 Spruce street, on Monday, the 16th instant, at 9 o'clock A. M., without further notice. Funeral services at St. John's Church.

POST.—On the 11th instant, after a lingering illness, CATHERINE POST, wife of the late John Post, in the 79th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her nephew, A. B. Prentiss, No. 1824 Jefferson street, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

THATCHER.—At Chester, Pa., on the afternoon of the 10th instant, after a lingering illness, LEWIS THATCHER, in the 52d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Chester, Pa., at 8 o'clock, Friday morning. To proceed to Wilmington, Del.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

NOTARIES OF PHILADELPHIA.—The following is a complete list of the Notaries Public appointed for this city:—

Thomas K. Finletter,
Charles Lukins,
Frederick Rell,
Lafayette Markle,
William V. Archer,
Ed. R. Badger,
John B. Kenney,
John H. Frick,
Erastus Poulson,
Francis H. Reichard,
Charles M. Hallowell,
William H. Waxler,
Samuel L. Taylor,
Charles Matthews,
Geo. Wharton Hamersly,
L. Clark Davis,
Joseph Brobston,
J. H. Toun Jackson,
Edmund Wilcox,
George B. Miller,
James P. Magill,
Samuel L. Clement,
Julius Wolff,
Richard Donagan,
William J. Delliker,
E. H. Bailey,
Ed. H. Williamson,
Norman H. Stevens,
Oscar R. Meyers,
E. H. Tharp,
James P. Gregory,
J. Paul Diver,
W. D. Sherrerd,
Jonathan Eggleton,
John M. Gummey,
William Larzelere,
Joseph F. Marcer,
A. Lucuis Hennershotz,
William K. Whitehead,
Joshua Spering,
John W. Hampton, Jr.,
Forman P. Hollinshead,
Robert M. Foust,
John Shallcross,
Charles D. Colladay,
Courtland F. Foilwell,
Samuel F. Gwinner,
Frederick Dittman,
William McKnight,
William Frishmuth,
Marcus F. Givens,
A. N. Morton,
D. Y. Kilgore,
James E. Saltzer,
Benjamin F. Urwiler,
William B. Dayton,
George J. Hamilton,
C. H. T. Collis,
J. Morris Harding,
John L. Shoemaker,
Samuel B. Huey,
G. R. Kricktaum,
Thomas F. Manderfield,
Joseph D. Wilkinson,
Alexander Thackara,
George W. Stull,
Charles B. Engel,
E. Lucien Ritchie.

A SWINDLER.—John Quinn some few weeks ago took lodgings at the boarding house of Mrs. Cullen, No. 1219 Market street. Two days ago, without giving any information of his intended departure, he suddenly left, not only swindling the lady out of her rightful fees, but aggravated the swindle by stealing sheets from the beds and clothes from the wardrobe, not forgetting a set of valuable furs. Yesterday this same dishonest Quinn, with a constancy in his dishonest profession worthy of a higher calling, went into the store of John Conner, No. 607 South street, and ordered a handsome silk umbrella, directing it to be sent to a house in Ninth street. At the day appointed for the sending, the store boy, with the new umbrella under his arm, was trudging along to the house referred to, when who should arrest him in his progress but this selfsame dishonest Quinn. The latter told the boy to hand him the umbrella, and go back to his employer and ask him to make a reduction in the price of the article of $1. The boy did so, and he had no sooner disappeared around one corner than the untruthful and swindling Quinn disappeared around the other. He was not seen again until he was arrested by an officer, when he was taken before Alderman Hurley and committed.

A LIQUOR STORE ROBBED.—The liquor store of John O'Reilley, at Twenty-second and Race streets, was entered some time during the night before last by burglars. There were in the cellar of this store four barrels of whisky and a lot of empty demijohns. The burglars at once devising the most feasible plan of stealing the whisky, filled the demijohns, and carried them away; and appearances testify also that when they had used up all the demijohns they rolled the barrels out of the store and into a wagon. Yesterday morning the first car coming in on Race street was stopped by a wagon standing across the track at Twenty-second and Race streets. The driver making an examination, found two barrels of the whisky stolen in it. Further investigation led to the discovery of two five-gallon demijohns filled with the spirits on an empty lot opposite. The rest had mysteriously disappeared, as had the thieves.

THE SNOW STORM of to-day gives us a good foretaste of the bitterness of winter to come. At midnight last night the atmosphere suddenly changed in its temperature, and the misty snow which had fallen was changed to ice, making the pavements so slippery this morning that it is difficult to walk in some places—especially before the Custom House—without falling. All this morning the little pellets of hail have blustered into the faces of our citizens, and dashed against the window panes, hurled to and fro by a cold, violent wind. The poor horses attached to the passenger cars have had some hard tugging to-day, in trying to pull the cars, loaded and jammed with people, along the tracks clogged with snow and ice. The mercury has fallen quite rapidly, and the atmosphere seems to be constantly growing colder.

DETERMINED TO STEAL.—Dennis Kennedy knocked down a colored man on the tow-path above the Wire Bridge, and went through his pockets for money. Not finding any, he kicked the prostrate man, as alleged, and then tore his coat from his back. Yesterday he was arrested by Officer Wescott, of the Ninth District, and was committed by Alderman Pancoast for a hearing.

STEALING SHIRTS.—John Henry, a colored youth, 19 years old, went into Neal's store, on Second street, above Vine, yesterday afternoon, and stole two shirts. He was soon after arrested in New street, and the purloined articles were found upon him. Alderman Toland committed him.

DISHONESTY.—James Corcoran, employed in an office at Fourth and Walnut streets, was yesterday sent out to collect a bill of $25. He did so, but appropriated the money which he ought to have returned to his employer. Recorder Enen held him for a further hearing.

THE NATIONAL BASE BALL CONVENTION—SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.—The members of the Convention met this morning at 10 o'clock at the Athletic Hall, Thirteenth and Jefferson streets, Mr. Simes, of Ohio, in the chair. The attendance was not very large.

Dr. Jones, Chairman of Committee on Rules, read his report. The following amendments to the Constitution were recommended to article 3, section 4:—No Club shall be represented in this Association unless composed of at least 18 active members, and no State Association shall be represented in the Association unless composed of 10 Clubs.

Article 3, Section 5. Any Club or State association organized after the adjournment of the annual meeting of the Association may be elected probationary members thereof, after conforming to the requirements of Sections 2, 3, and 4 by the Nominating Committee. They shall be subject to the payment of dues and assessments, and be eligible to all the privileges of regular members of the Association until the next annual meeting, at which time they must be duly elected in the same manner as all regular members. The District of Columbia and each Territory shall be considered as a State.

Article 5, Section 3. It shall be the duty of the Recording Secretary to keep an accurate record, etc., and publish the decisions of the Judiciary Committee once, in two leading journals making a specialty of base-ball, within ten days after rendition of the decision.

Article 6, Section 2. Special meetings shall be called by the President at the written request of five Clubs. Provided that at least one week's notice of such meeting shall be given by publication in at least two leading journals making a specialty of base-ball, notifying each Club and State Association represented in this Association.

A lengthy discussion ensued in reference to representation in the National Convention, the majority being in favor of delegates from the State Conventions.

Section 8 of By-Laws was amended to read, "In those States where no State Association exists all charges against any member of a club must be submitted in writing to the Secretary of this Association within thirty days."

Section 8. All charges against any member or club belonging to any State Convention must be submitted in writing to the Secretary of such State Association belonging to the National Association, within thirty days from the occurrence of the causes upon which they may be predicated, and the member against whom such charges are preferred shall be provided with a copy thereof at the same time, by those belonging to the State Association. The Secretary shall record the same, and forthwith submit the original charge to the Judiciary Committee. The Judiciary Committee shall investigate all complaints or charges thus submitted to them, and render judgment thereon within fifteen days from the date of said charges, which decision shall be binding and final upon the parties concerned, until, and unless reversed, upon appeal, by this Association, at the next ensuing annual meeting. A vote of two-thirds of the members present at said meeting shall be necessary to reverse the decision of said Committee.

Section 9 was added as follows:—All charges against any member or club belonging to any State Association must be submitted in writing to the Secretary of such State Association belonging to the National Association, within thirty days from the occurrence of the causes upon which they may be predicated; and the club or person against whom said charges are made shall be furnished with a copy thereof, at the same time, by those belonging to said State Association making them.

The Secretary of said Association shall record the same, and forthwith submit the original charges to the Judiciary Committee of said State Association. Said committee shall investigate all complaints or charges thus submitted to them, and render judgment thereon within fifteen days from the date of said charges, which decision shall be binding and final upon the parties concerned, until and unless reversed upon appeal to the Judiciary Committee of the National Association.

The Judiciary Committee must render a decision on all cases thus submitted to them within ten days from the date of the reception of all appellate cases. All cases of appeal thus submitted must be in writing and set forth all the facts upon which the members of the State Judiciary Committee based their decision. The Judiciary Committee of the National Association shall entertain all charges submitted to them in writing by any member or club belonging to any one State against any member or club belonging to any other State, each being a member of the National Association, and the same rules must be observed by them in their procedure, as far as practicable, as are laid down for the Judiciary Committee of each State association. Each State Association is hereby authorized and directed to appoint a Judiciary Committee, who are authorized and directed to try all charges against against clubs or members belonging to their respective State Associations. The decisions of the Judiciary Committee in all appellate cases shall be final.

The section was adopted with the exception of that part which relates to Club representation in the National Convention.

The Convention desired to make amendments to Dr. Jones' report and it was moved to refer the matter to a committee, which being carried, Dr. Jones tendered his resignation, which, on motion, was laid on the table. Dr. Jones left the hall. On motion, a committee of two was appointed to wait on Dr. Jones and request him to return. The Convention took a recess of ten minutes, when Dr. Jones returned and stated that, after two years of active service, he could not now say that the report he had presented was not his conviction.

A NEW RAILROAD TIME TABLE—IMPORTANT CHANGES.—There have been great changes made in the time of the departure of the various lines on the Camden and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroads, which will continue in force during the winter; and they are of particular importance to those who are constantly travelling to and from New York to this city:—

On and after Monday, December 16, an additional through New York express line will leave Walnut street wharf at 3·30 P. M. Returning will leave New York from foot of Cortland street at 7 A. M., arriving at Walnut street wharf. The through New York line, now leaving Walnut street wharf at 2 P. M., will be discontinued as a New York line, and run to South Amboy only. The line now leaving New York at 6 A. M. for Philadelphia, will be discontinued after December 14th. The Through Line, now leaving New York, Pier No. 1, at 2 P. M., will leave at 4 P. M., via Amboy and Camden, and the through line leaving New York from the foot of Cortland street for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M., will leave at 4 P. M., via Jersey City and Camden. The Emigrant Line, now leaving Walnut street wharf at 5 P. M. will leave at 6 P. M. for New York. The Way Line, now leaving Walnut street wharf at 5 P. M., will leave at 4·30 P. M. for Bordentown and intermediate stations. The 11·30 P. M. Way Line will run to Burlington and intermediate stations only. Returning will leave Burlington at 7 A. M. All other lines will run as usual.

By the way of the West Philadelphia depot, there will be an additional line at 12 o'clock, night, for New York via Connecting Railway, stopping at all the principal stations. The lines now leaving Kensington Depot at 4·30 P. M. and 12 night for New York, and the 7 A. M. and 12 night lines from New York, arriving at Kensington Depot, will be discontinued after Saturday, December 14.

The line now leaves Kensington Depot at 7·30 A. M. for Cornwells, and the line leaving Cornwells at 12 M. for Kensington Depot, will be discontinued after Saturday, December 14. On and after Monday, December 16, the 8 A. M. (Bel. Del.) line from Kensington Depot will stop at all the principal stations between Philadelphia and Trenton. The line leaving at 10·15 A. M. will run to Bristol only. Returning, will leave Bristol for Philadelphia at 2·45 P. M.

THE CARPET BAG TRICK.—Night before last, a polite and pleasant-looking man, carrying a large and heavy carpet bag, and calling himself Mr. Gray, took lodgings at a house in New Market street, below Laurel. This morning he left, as he said, upon some important business, and would soon be back—the important business being a transfer of his many trunks and big boxes, containing his worldly goods, to his new-found boarding-place. He left, but did not appear again upon the boards of that lodging house, according to his declaration. The proprietor went up into the boarder's room, and opening the carpet bag, therein found three large stones, covered with paper. He also discovered, to his chagrin, that various sheets, coverlets, and wearing apparel had disappeared with the new lodger.

AN UNFORTUNATE STORE.—It will be remembered that, some days ago, the store occupied by Mrs. Liston, No. 505 Hurst street, was robbed of quite a large amount of millinery goods. Last night, about 12 o'clock, another misfortune befell it in the shape of a slight fire; but although slight in damage it was large-proportioned in excitement and smoke. It was thought that the whole establishment was being devastated by the unquenchable flames, and that everything was doomed to destruction. So greatly were the people excited that one of the ladies connected with the store had to be taken out of a second-story window, in order to escape the scorching flames, which were apparently issuing through the smoke and darkness of the night. The damage to property was about $100.

THE FORMAL INSTALLATION of the Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias, in this State, will take place to-morrow evening, at the hall northeast corner Fourth and George streets. To-morrow at noon, the officers, members, and representatives of the Grand Lodge will assemble at Tenth and Chesnut streets, for the purpose of escorting the Supreme Grand Lodge, D. C. Subordinate Lodges will meet at their respective rooms, and proceed to the depot, Broad and Prime streets.

YOUTHFUL TILL-TAPPERS.—John Torrey and John McDermott were taken in custody yesterday by High Constable Banfield, for stealing $5 from the money-drawer, in the office of William Wagner's coal yard, Ninth street, above Poplar. They slipped in the office just as Mr. Wagner went out into the yard, and robbed the drawer. The money was found upon them. Alderman Hood committed them.

THIRD EDITION

By the Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, Dec. 11.—It is reported that President Baez has offered the Bay of Samana to the United States for a loan of $1,000,000 in gold.

The attempts made to organize expeditions in Curacoa against President Cabral, have failed for want of funds to carry them out.

Small bands of revolutionists are flocking into Hayti, badly provided with arms and ammunition.

An attempt was recently made by General Montez to escape from the custody of President Salnave, but it failed.

Many parties who were suspected of having been engaged in the attempts to get up a revolution in Hayti, have been arrested by order of President Salnave.

In Jamaica there is much suffering, from continual rains, among the planters.

At the French Islands slight earthquake shocks are of frequent occurrence. The steamers arriving at this port from New Orleans and other Southern ports report very heavy weather in the Gulf.

A vessel has arrived from Honduras reporting earthquakes there, and the disappearance of islands in that neighborhood. Statements are also received of severe shocks felt down in Venezuela and among all the islands in that vicinity.

An affectionate farewell proclamation to the inhabitants of the Danish islands, which have been sold to the United States, has been prepared by the King of Denmark, and will be delivered on the 1st of January next. A commissioner from the Danish Government has sailed from St. Thomas for Washington.

The American schooner Conqueror has been raised by the American Company with their diving apparatus. Admiral Palmer, at last advices, had arrived at Kingston, and is termed Governor of St. Thomas in addition to his title as Admiral.

It is reported that the United States Government has reopened negotiations for the purchase of the Bay of Samana from President Baez.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival of the Steamer De Soto.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 12.—The United States steamer De Soto, Commander Boggs, has arrived here, six days from St. Thomas, with the Danish Commissioners, the Rev. Dr. Hawley, of Auburn, N. Y.; William Moore, Vice-Consul at St. Croix; the officers and crew of the United States steamer Monongahela, wrecked at St. Croix, on board. Five men of the crew of the Monongahela were drowned.

Captain Burroughs, of the United States Marines, attached to the United States steamer Susquehanna, died of yellow fever at St. Thomas. Rear-Admiral Palmer was very low there with the fever.

There were eighteen cases of fever on board the United States steamer Don, and six deaths.

The bottom of the steamer De Soto was temporarily repaired by the divers, after being ashore, and she now leaks but little.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—Coroner Shirmer this morning empanelled a jury on the body of Thomas Sharpley, killed in the shooting affray opposite the Fifth Avenue Opera House yesterday. The jury having viewed the body, the inquest was postponed until nine o'clock to-morrow morning. A post-mortem examination showed deceased to have been shot in three places, one bullet penetrating the heart. Leon was examined at Jefferson Market this morning, Sam Sharpley appearing against him. Some testimony in relation to the circumstances of the tragic affair having been taken, the prisoner was remanded.

The Vermont Railroad Accident.

MONTPELIER, Dec. 12.—There were not so many killed by the railroad accident at Northfield as was reported last evening. The list, which is believed to be correct, puts the number killed at fifteen; other casualties, forty in number, many of those very severe, and it is feared that many others will die, while others will require amputation. An inquest over the bodies will be held at Northfield to-day.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—Cotton dull at 15½c. Flour dull, and declined 5@10c; 7000 barrels sold; State, $8·55@10·75; Ohio, $9·90@13; Western, $8·55@13·20; Southern, $10·25@14·50; California, $12·25@13·50. Wheat dull, and lower, quotations nominal. Corn dull and lower. Rye quiet and steady. Barley firm and scarce. Oats steady; Western 84½. Beef quiet. Pork dull at $21·75. Lard dull at 12¾@13¼. Whisky dull.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, Dec. 12, 1867.

The business at the Stock Board to-day was small, without much change in prices. Government loans were steady. The following were the closing quotations:—United States registered 1881s, 107⅝@108; coupons of 1881, 112@112¼; 5-20s registered of '62, 104⅞@105; 5-20 coupons of '64, 104⅞@105; 5-20 coupons of '65, 105⅛@105¼; 5-20 coupons of '65, January and July, 107⅜@107½; 5-20 coupons of '67, do., 107⅝@107⅞; 10-40s registered, 101⅛@101⅜; 10-40 coupons, 101⅛@101⅜; June and July 7·30s, 104⅞@105. City loans were steady, closing at 95 for the old, and 99 for the new issues. All the better class of investment securities were held firmly.

In Railroad shares the only activity was in Philadelphia and Erie, which sold largely at 27⅛@27¼; Camden and Amboy closed at 126; Pennsylvania R. R. at 49⅝; Lehigh Valley at 50⅝; Reading at 47⅝; Catawissa preferred at 23¼; Minehill at 57; Little Schuylkill at 25; and North Pennsylvania at 32.

Canal stocks were dull and declining; 22 was the best bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred.

In Bank and Passenger Railroad shares the sales were unimportant.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 134⅛; 11 A. M. 134; 12 M., 133; 1 P. M., 133⅞, a decline of 1½ on the closing price last evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 5-20s '65. cp	105⅛	100 sh Phil & E....b60	27⅛
$500 do '65.rg	105⅛	300 do.....ls.s10	27⅛
$7000 U S 10-40s.cp.s5	101⅛	100 do.....b60	27⅛
$300 City 6s, N....c&p	99	200 do.....ls.s10	27⅛
$100 do. New.db	98½	500 do.....ls.b60	27⅛
1 sh C & Am R	126	100 do.....c	27⅛
66 sh Penna R....ls	49⅝	100 do.....s10	27⅛
50 sh Leh V R	50⅝	100 do.....c	27⅛
50 sh Darby R.R	17	200 sh Ocean Oil....ls	3⅝

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112@112¼; do. 1862, 107⅜@107⅝; do., 1864, 104⅞@104⅞; do., 1865, 105@105¼; do., 1865, new, 107⅜@107⅝; do., 1867, new, 107⅜@107⅞; do. 5s, 10-40s, 100⅞@101⅛; do. 7·30s, June, 104⅞@105; do., July, 104⅞@105; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 119·40@20; do. December, 1864, 119⅛@119⅜; do., May, 1865, 117@117¼; do., August, 1865, 116⅛@116⅜; do., September, 1865, 115⅞@115⅞; do., October, 1865, 115⅜@115⅝. Gold, 133⅞@134. Silver, 128½@130.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—Gold, 134⅛@135; U. S. 6s, 1881, 112@112¼; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 107⅜@107⅝; do., 1864, 104⅞@105; do., 1865, 105@105¼; do. July, 1865, 107⅜@107⅝; do. July, 1867, 107⅜@107¾; 5s, 10-40s, 101@101¼; U. S. 7·30s, 2d series, 104⅞@105; 3d series, 104⅞@105; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 119⅛; May, 1865, 117⅛; August, 1865, 116⅛; September, 1865, 115⅛; October, 1865, 115⅛.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881 112@112¼; old 5-20s, 107⅜@107⅝; new 5-20s, 1864, 104⅞@105; do., 1865, 105@105¼; do., July, 107⅜@107⅝; do., 1867, 107⅜@107⅝; 10-40s, 101@101¼; 7·30s, June, 104⅞@105; do., July, 104⅞@105. Gold, 133⅞@133⅞.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Dec. 12.—The market for Flour is less active, but prices are steady at yesterday's quotations. There is no shipping demand, and the home consumers operate sparingly. Sales of a few hundred barrels at $7·50@8·25 for superfine; $8·50@9·75 for extras; $9@11 for Northwestern extra family; $10·75@12 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., and $12·75@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is inactive at $8·50@9. 800 barrels Brandywine Corn Meal sold on secret terms.

There is a firm feeling in the Wheat market, but business is quiet. The inquiry for prime is steady at former rates. Sales of 1000 bushels red at $2·45@2·55. Rye is in fair request, with sales of 800 bushels Pennsylvania at $1·70@1·75. Corn is quiet. Sales of old yellow at $1·40@1·41; new do. at $1·05@1·15, and old Western mixed at $1·30. Oats are unchanged. Sales of Southern and Pennsylvania at 65@73c. Nothing doing in either Barley or Malt.

Seeds—Cloverseed is selling at $7·25@8 ℔ 64 lbs. Timothy ranges from $2·45@2·65. Flaxseed is wanted at $2·45@2·50.

Bark is held at $56 ℔ ton for No. 1 Quercitron.

Whisky—Nothing doing.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..........DECEMBER 12.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..........30|11 A. M..........24|2 P. M..........22

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig Newlin, Seabrook, Hamburg, C. C. Van Horn.
Schr Race Horse, Bragg, Newburyport, Captain.
Schr C. G. Cranmer, Cranmer, Washington, D. C., Dorey, Bulkley & Co.
Schr H. W. Benedict, Case, Greenport, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr Vapor, Johnson, Washington, Rathbun, Stearns & Co.
Schr R. G. Whilden, Messick, Alexandria, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
St'r Diamond State, Robinson, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Brig Marshall Dutch, Coombs, 8 days from Calais, in ballast to captain.
Schr C. G. Cranmer, Cranmer, from New York.
Schr H. W. Benedict, Case, from Greenport.
Schr Vapor, Johnson, from Bridgeport.
Schr P. M. Wheaton, Stevens, from Salem.
Schr J. W. Wilson, Somers, 6 days from Charleston, with mdse. to C. E. Baker.
Schr Onward, Evans, 2 days from Indian River, Del., with grain to James Barrett.
Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to J. D. Ruoff.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Her, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Pilot boat Moses H. Grinnell, Marshall, 1 day from the Capes for repairs. Passed in the bay brig Circassian and a three-masted schooner.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Sansparell, McAlpine, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 28th ult.
Barque Royalist, Tucker, from London for Philadelphia, sailed from Deal 27th ult.
Barque L. P. Madeira, Mosiander, hence for Antwerp, passed Deal 27th ult.
Barque Geflon, Loverson, for Philadelphia, entered out at London 28th ult.
Barque Kosmos, hence for Bremen, was off Dungeness 27th ult.
Barque Trovatore, Blanchard, for Philadelphia, sailed from Havana 7th inst.
Brig B. Smith, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanzas 1st inst.
Brig Hertha, from London for Philadelphia, at Deal 27th ult.
Brig Mina, Holden, hence, at Gibraltar 16th ult., and cleared 19th for Barcelona.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, Dec. 12.—The steamship Cuba, from Havana on the 7th, arrived here at 11 o'clock last night.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Arrived, steamship Russia, Cook, from Liverpool.
Steamship Columbia, Carnaghan, from Glasgow.
Steamship Borussia, Franzen, from Hamburg.
Steamship Morro Castle, Adams, from Havana.
Steamship Gen. Sedgwick, Munson, from Galveston.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Subscriber offers his ENTIRE STOCK of
USEFUL HOUSE-FURNISHING AND
FANCY GOODS AT GREAT SACRIFICE,
TO CLOSE BUSINESS BY JANUARY 1.
FIXTURES FOR SALE.
WILLIAM YARNALL,
NO. 1232 CHESNUT STREET,
12 10 1mrp Southeast corner of Thirteenth.

BUSINESS EDUCATION A NECESSITY FOR EVERY YOUNG MAN.—A Course at
THE QUAKER CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE,
Under experienced scientific and practical accountants and teachers, is of more value to a young man than five years of ordinary experience without such preliminary instruction. In this institution the highest standard of excellence is maintained in every department, and in addition to its other claims to popular favor it is chartered by the State, and is the only school of the kind in the city authorized by law to grant diplomas and confer Degrees of Merit. The Commercial Course embraces
BOOK-KEEPING,
COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS,
PENMANSHIP,
COMMERCIAL LAW,
CUSTOMS OF BUSINESS,
CORRESPONDENCE FORMS,
DETECTING COUNTERFEIT MONEY,
Together with incidental instruction in Business Affairs in general, and constituting the most complete and comprehensive course ever adopted in any commercial school. 12 10 3t5p

HAVANA CIGAR CIRCULAR.

We have neither abandoned the CIGAR IMPORTING BUSINESS nor commenced manufacturing what are usually called "Domestic Cigars."

We continue to import Havana Cigars, as we have done for forty years.

Their high cost, however, has determined us to introduce a bona fide substitute that can BE RETAILED AT MODERATE PRICE, and to this end we are manufacturing Fine Standard Cigars, including grades made entirely of Vuelta Abajo leaf, such as is used only in leading Havana factories. This we prepare and work ON THEIR SYSTEM, guided by long practical experience in this manufacture at Havana.

Our new enterprise is, therefore, in its leading objects, a mere transfer of a first-class factory from Havana to Philadelphia, and our manufacture will be, in greater part, strictly Fine Havana Cigars, equal to any imported, yet much cheaper, and by no means to be confounded with even the best customary grades of Domestic Cigars.

The smoking public may soon judge of the truth of our assertions, as our Cigars will shortly be offered to them through the principal city dealers.
STEPHEN FUGUET & SONS,
12 5 5p No. 229 S. FRONT Street.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS
FOR GENTLEMEN.
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
WRAPPERS,
BREAKFAST JACKETS,
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
CRAVATS,
SCARFS,
GLOVES,
MUFFLERS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
SCARF RINGS AND SLEEVE BUTTONS,
WITH A GREAT VARIETY OF UNDERGARMENTS, ETC.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
12 11 td31 5p NO. 814 CHESNUT STREE

AGENCY OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Company,
OFFICE OF
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET

We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Railroad, and the price of Governments.

We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$206·33	taking in exchange		U. S. 6's of 1881.
$156·33	do.	do.	5-20's of 1862.
$127·58	do.	do.	5-20's of 1864.
$137·58	do.	do.	5-20's of 1865, May & Nov.
$151·33	do.	do.	5-20's of '65, Jan. & July.
$151·33	do.	do.	5-20's of '67, do.
$99·83	do.	do.	5 ℔ cent. 10-40's, do.
$159·18	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. June issue.
$113·18	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. July issue.

(For every thousand dollars.)

We offer these bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.
DE HAVEN & BRO.
PHILADELPHIA, November 21, 1867. 12 3

FOURTH EDITION

FORTIETH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—A bill granting the right of way to the Hudson River Railroad Company on United States lands at West Point was passed.

A resolution was adopted forbidding the Executive Departments to contract for stationery for a longer period than one year, and providing for the equal privileges of bidders.

House of Representatives.

On motion of Mr. Elliot (Mass.), the Committee on Commerce was instructed to inquire into the causes of the depression in the shipping interest.

Several resolutions of inquiry were offered. Among others, one by Mr. Brooks (N. Y.) for copies of all general orders promulgated by Military Commanders in the South. One by Mr. Chandler (N. Y.) for taxing crests and coats-of-arms. One by Mr. Banks (Mass.) to sell public vessels. One by Mr. Getz (Pa.) as to whether, in view of the recent elections in Boston and Pittsburg, the States of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania have republican forms of government.

Caucus of Senators.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—A caucus of Republican Senators was held this morning, to take into consideration the propriety of a new election of officers of the Senate, and particularly of a Sergeant-at-Arms, in place of the present incumbent. After an expression of views, an adjournment took place under such circumstances as to produce the impression that the whole subject is indefinitely postponed, there being no disposition on the part of the majority at this time to make such changes.

BROKE HIS LEG.—A gentleman by the name of Robert Graham, aged twenty-five years, fell on the sidewalk at Fourth and Chesnut streets, and fractured his leg. He was taken to his residence, No. 1064 N. Second street.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Dec. 12

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 5-20s '62.cp....c	107⅝	100 sh Read R..s30wn	47⅝
$6800 City 6s, RR..d b Saturday	95	100 do....s30wn	47⅝
40 sh Reading.trf.ls	47⅝	100 sh Hest'vle....b30	11⅜
		60 do.....ls	11⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$5000 N Penna 6s	87½	10 sh Mech Bk	30
$5000 do	87⅝	100 sh Leh N stk	30½
$2000 Cam & Bur 6s	88	100 do	30⅝
60 sh Phil & Tr	125½		

SYNOPTICAL NEEDLE CASES, CONTAINING four sizes of extra quality Needles, each in its proper partition, are a neat, useful, and not expensive gift for a lady. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

PATENT ALARM MONEY DRAWERS OF White's, Miller's, Robbin's, and Serrill's Patents, are for sale, with a variety of safe money-drawer Locks, by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

WOSTENHOLM'S AND OTHER CELEBRATED makes of Pocket-Knives, and fine Scissors in cases, suitable for gifts, just opened by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

LOST.—LOST ON THE NIGHT OF THE 5th, a single DIAMOND PIN, old-fashioned setting, with a small brilliant near the catch. Full value paid, if returned to No. 48 South FOURTH St. 12 10

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 S. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 9 17 5p

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED, VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 5p

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First Store above Chestnut street. [49

HORSE BLANKETS. CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.
No. 631 MARKET Street,
Where the BIG HORSE is in the Door. [4 11 tuths5p

THANKSGIVING WEEK—TO GROCERS AND DEALERS.—Just received from Rochester, New York, a superior lot of Sweet Cider; also some fine Virginia Crab. P. J. JORDAN, No. 220 PEAR Street, below Third and Walnut sts. 11 7 5p

TO GROCERS, HOTEL-KEEPERS, FAMILIES, AND OTHERS.—The undersigned has just received a fresh supply of Catawba, California, and Champagne Wines, "Tonic" Ale (for invalids) constantly on hand. P. J. JORDAN, No. 22 PEAR Street, below Third and Walnut sts. 11 7 5p

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 5 5p

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 5 5

"PER STEAMER."
JUST RECEIVED, AN INVOICE OF
Papier Mache and Canton
Tea Poys.
ALSO, A FULL LINE OF
FANCY GOODS.
WILLIAMS & WOODWARD,
NO. 922 (NINE TWENTY-TWO) CHESNUT STREET. [10 11 wfm5mrp

GLOBE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW YORK.
PLINY FREEMAN, President.
LORING ANDREWS, JOHN A. HARDENBERGH, Vice-Presidents.
HENRY C. FREEMAN, Secretary.

CASH ASSETS........................$1,000,000
ORGANIZED JUNE, 1864.

ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE. PREMIUMS PAYABLE IN CASH. LOSSES PAID IN CASH. IT RECEIVES NO NOTES, AND GIVES NONE.

By the provisions of its Charter, the entire surplus belongs to Policy Holders, and must be paid to them in Dividends, or reserved for their greater security.

Dividends are made on the contribution plan, and paid annually, commencing two years from the date of the Policy.

It has already made two Dividends, amounting
$102,000·00,
An amount never before equalled during the first three years of any company.

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Fire, Marine and Accident Insurance effected in the most reliable Companies of this city, and in the cities of New York, New England and Baltimore

TIME-MEASURERS.

IN TWO PARTS—PART II.

In 1696 a very remarkable clock was made for "le Grand Monarque," whom science, as well as literature, it seems, delighted to flatter. Louis was therein represented upon his throne, surrounded by the electors of the German States and the princes of Italy, who advanced towards him doing homage, and retired chiming the quarters of the hours with their canes. The kings of Europe did the same, except that they struck the hours instead of the quarters. The maker, Burdeau, advertised his intention of exhibiting this work of art in public, and knowing the stubborn resistance offered to his sovereign by William III, he determined to make the English monarch's effigy particularly pliant, so that when its turn came he should show an especial humility. "William, thus compelled, bowed very low indeed; but at the same moment some part of the machinery snapped asunder, and threw 'le Grand Monarque' prostrate from his chair at the feet of the British king. The news of the accident spread in every direction as an omen; the king was informed of it, and poor Burdeau was confined in the Bastile."

Clock-omens, it seems, have not been confined to the work of this unfortunate Frenchman. "A correspondent of *Notes and Queries* for March 23, 1861, relates the following account of a curious omen or coincidence:—On Wednesday night, or Thursday morning, at 3 o'clock, the inhabitants of the metropolis were roused by repeated strokes of the new great bell at Westminster, and most persons supposed it was for a death in the royal family. There might have been about twenty slow strokes when it ceased. It proved, however, to be due to some derangement of the clock, for at 4 and 5 o'clock, ten or twelve strokes were struck instead of the proper number. On mentioning this in the morning to a friend, who is deep in London antiquities, he observed that there is an opinion in the city that anything the matter with St. Paul's great bell is an omen of ill to the royal family; and he added:—'I hope the opinion will not extend to the Westminster bell.' This was at 11 on Friday morning. I see by the *Times* this morning that it was not till 1 A. M. the lamented Duchess of Kent was considered in the least danger, and, as you are aware, she expired in less than twenty-four hours. * * * I am told the same notion obtains at Windsor."

A century after Burdeau's master-piece a much more useful work, and one perhaps equally characteristic of the nationality of its maker, was executed for George III by Alexander Cumming, of Edinburgh, which registered the height of the barometer. "This was effected by a circular card, of about two feet in diameter, being made to turn once in a year. The card was divided by radii lines into three hundred and sixty-five divisions, the months and days being marked round the edge, while the usual range of the barometer was indicated in inches and tenths by circular lines described from the centre. A pencil, with a fine point pressed on the card by a spring, and held by an upright rod floating on the mercury, accurately marked the state of the barometer; the card, being carried forward by the clock, brought each day to the pencil. It wss not even necessary to change the card at the year's end, as a pencil with a different colored lead would make a distinction between two years. This barometer-clock cost nearly two thousand pounds, and the maker was allowed a salary of two hundred pounds per annum to keep it in repair."

Taking leave of these ingenious complications, we may say indeed that in nothing has "man sought out many inventions," or exhibited his diligence and patience, more than in the science of clockmaking. Earth, air, fire, and water have been pressed into his service for this purpose—the sand or earth clock being worked like the water-clock; the air-clock consisting in the pumping of a bellows, like those of an organ, the gradual escape of the air regulating the descent of a weight, which carried round the wheels; and the fire-clock being formed upon the principle of the smoke-jack, the "wheels being moved by means of a lamp, which also gave light to the dial; this clock was made to announce the several hours by placing at each, a corresponding number of crackers, which were exploded at proper times." This very alarming time-piece was outdone by a cannon-clock placed in 1832 in the gardens of the Palais Royal. "A burning-glass was fixed over the vent of a cannon, so that the sun's rays at that moment of its passing the meridian were contracted by the glass on the priming, and the piece was fired; the burning-glass being regulated for this purpose every month." At Greenwich Observatory there is a most ingenious wind-clock, which, however, is not a time-measurer, but registers for itself, with pencil and paper, the wayward action of the wind. "Each minute and each hour has its written record, without human help or inspection. Once a day only, an assistant comes to put a new blank sheet in the place of that which has been covered by the moving pencils, and the latter is taken away to be bound up in a volume. This book might with truth be lettered, 'The History of the Wind; written by Itself'—an Æolian Autobiography."

The well-known and simple piece of mechanism called a cuckoo-clock has been the cause of some spiritual mischief. An assortment of them was taken by certain missionaries to the Friendly Islands, the inhabitants of which resolutely refused to attribute them to science; they believed that each contained a spirit which would detect a thief if anything were stolen from their English visitors. When a native was sick, the cuckoo-clock was always sent for, as being "great medicine." Unfortunately, however, one of the clocks got out of order, and since the missionaries did not understand how to set it right, they fell into contempt, and lost their usefulness.

The two most curious examples of clock-work—apart from intricacy—to which Mr. Wood has introduced us, are the clock-lock and the clock-bed. The former, made by a locksmith of Frankfort in 1859, consisted of a strong box without any keyhole at all, and which even its owner could not open. Inside was a clock-work, the hand of which, when the box was open, the owner placed at the hour and minute when he again wanted to have access to the interior of the box. The works began to move as soon as the lid was shut, and Time alone was the key. The clock-bed was the invention of a Bohemian in 1858, and was so constructed that a pressure upon it caused a soft and gentle air of Auber's to be played, which continued long enough to lull to sleep the most wakeful. At the head was a clock, the hand of which being placed at the hour that the sleeper wished to rise, when the time arrived the bed played a march of Spontoni's (spontaneously) with drums and cymbals, enough to rouse the Seven Sleepers.

For usefulness and accuracy, however, we English may well be proud of our own clocks. The great timepiece of Westminster, which receives Greenwich time by electricity, exhibits no sensible error in less than a month. Mr. Airy's last report upon its rate was that the first blow of the hour may be relied on within less than one second a week; which is a seven times greater accuracy than was required in the original conditions under which the clock was built.

A proportionate part of Mr. Wood's interesting volume is devoted to the smaller subject of watches. The invention of the coiled spring as a motive-power, instead of the weight used in clocks, seems to have taken place in 1477, at Nuremberg, where watches were first made, and called, from their oval shape, Nuremberg eggs. In 1530, we find Charles V, in his retirement at the monastery ot St. Yuste, amusing himself with "portable clocks;" reflecting:—"How foolish I was to have squandered so much blood and treasure to make men think alike, when I can't even make a few watches keep uniform time!" and good-naturedly observing, when a clumsy monk overthrew them all:—"I have been laboring for some time to make these watches go together, and now you have effected it in one instant." This emperor possessed one watch that was made "in the jewel or collet of his ring," so that diminutiveness of construction must have been rapidly attained to. George III, however, had a repeating watch presented to him (by Arnold of Devereux Court, in the Strand), whose size did not exceed that of a silver twopenny piece. "It contained one hundred and twenty different parts, but altogether weighed not more than five pennyweights, seven grains and three-fourths." * * * * For this delicate and exquisite specimen of his art, Arnold had to make nearly all the tools used in its manufacture. This tiny watch contained the first ruby cylinder ever made.

The king presented Arnold with five hundred guineas, and when the Emperor of Russia offered a thousand guineas for a similar one, the watchmaker refused to make it, lest he should depreciate the value of his gift."

When Diana of Poitiers became mistress of Henry II of France, the courtiers, because she was a widow, paid her the singular compliment of wearing watches in the shape of skulls and coffins. Sir John Dick Lauder possesses a skull-watch that belonged to Mary, Queen of Scots; this is of silver gilt, and ornamented with representations of Death between the Palace and the Cottage; the Garden of Eden, and the Crucifixion; the Holy Family at Bethlehem, etc. The works are as brains in the skull, the hollow of which is filled by a silver bell; the dial-plate being on a flat upon the roof of the mouth. With reference to this ghastly subject, Mr. Wood relates that in a French engraving of 1830, Death enters a watchmaker's shop, and shows his hour-glass to the master, saying:—"*Vais-je bien?*" to which the latter answers, "*Vous avancez horriblement.*" Many persons addicted to the science of watchmaking seem, indeed, to have been on unusually familiar terms with the King of Terrors; and some have left epitaphs behind them of a very characteristic nature. In the churchyard of Lydford, in Devonshire, is to be read the following:—

Here lies in a *horizontal* position
the outside *case* of
George Routleigh, watchmaker,
whose abilities in that line were an honour to
his profession.
Integrity was the *mainspring*, and prudence the
regulator of all the *actions* of his life;
Humane, generous, and liberal, his *hand* never
stopped till he had relieved distress:
So nicely *regulated* was his *movements*,
that he never *went wrong*,
except when *set-agoing*
by people who did not know his *key:*
Even then he was easily *set right* again.
He had the art of disposing of his *time*
so well,
That his *hours* glided away in one
continued *round* of pleasure and delight,
Till an unlucky *moment* put a *period* to his
existence.
He departed this life November 14, 1802,
Aged 57, *wound up*,
in hopes of being taken in *hand* by his
Maker,
And of being thoroughly *cleaned*, *repaired*, and
set-agoing for the world to come.

A much pleasanter compostion in connection with watches is to be found in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1809:—

ON SEEING A FRENCH WATCH ROUND THE NECK OF A BEAUTIFUL YOUNG WOMAN.

Mark what the gain from foreign lands;
Time cannot now be said to linger,
Allowed to lay his two rude hands,
Where others dare not lay a finger.

Of course watches could not be made to imitate the feats of the Strasburg clock; but in the Academy of Sciences at Petersburg there is a watch which was made by a Russian peasant, named Kulubin, in the reign of Catherine II, which is sufficiently wonderful. It is about the size of an egg, and contains a representation of the tomb of Christ, with the Roman sentinels. On pressing a spring, the stone is rolled from the tomb, the sentinels fall down, the angels appear, the holy women enter the sepulchre, and the same chant which is sung in the Greek Church on Easter Eve is accurately performed.

The most costly and elaborate watch ever produced by British workmen, up to 1844, was made in that year by Hart & Son, of Cornhill, for the Sultan Abdul Medschid; the brilliancy of its colors, and exquisiteness of its pencilling, seem to have surpassed anything of the kind of foreign manufacture. It struck the hours and quarters by itself, and repeated them with the minutes upon pressing a small gold slide; and the sound, produced by wires instead of a bell, resembled that of a powerful and harmonious cathedral clock. Its price was one thousand two hundred guineas.

The most accurately exact watch is probably Mr. Benson's Chronograph, used for timing the Derby. "It consists of an ordinary quick train lever movement, on a scale sufficiently large to carry the hands for an eight-inch dial, and with the addition of a long seconds-hand, which traverses the dial, instead of being, as usual, just above the figure VI. The peculiarity of the chronograph consists in this seconds-hand and the mechanism connected with it. The hand itself is double, or formed of two distinct hands, one lying over the other. The lower one, at its extreme end, is furnished with a small cup or reservoir, with a minute orifice at the bottom. The corresponding extremity of the upper hand is bent over so as to rest exactly over this puncture, and the reservoir having been filled with ink of a thickness between ordinary writing fluid and printers' ink, the chronograph is ready for action. The operator, who holds tightly grasped in his hand a stout string connected with the mechanism peculiar to this instrument, keeps a steady look-out for the fall of the starter's flag. Simultaneously, therefore, with the start of the race the string he holds is pulled by him, and at the same moment the upper hand dips down through the reservoir in the lower, and leaves a little dot or speck of ink upon the dial. This is repeated as the horses pass the winning-post, so that a lasting and indisputable record is afforded by the dots on the dial of the time—exact to the tenth of a second—which is occupied in running the race. As an example of the results of this instrument's operations, we may add that it timed the start and arrival of the Derby race in 1866 as follows:—Start, 3 hours, 34 min., 0 sec.; arrival, 3 hours, 36 min., 49 sec.; duration of race, 2 min., 49 sec."

To give an idea of the extraordinary division of labor in this delicate science, it was stated in evidence before a committee of the House of Commons, that there are one hundred and two distinct branches of the art of watchmaking, and that the watch-finisher, whose duty it is to put together the scattered parts, is the only one of the hundred and two persons who can work in any other department than his own. The hair-spring gives a very curious proof of the value that can be given to a small piece of steel by manual labor. Four thousand hair-springs scarcely weigh more than a single ounce, but often cost more than a thousand pounds. "The pendulum-spring of a watch, which governs the vibrations of the balance, costs, at the retail price, twopence, and weighs three-twentieths of a grain; while the retail price of a pound of the best iron, the raw material out of which fifty thousand such springs are made, is the sum of twopence." Mr. Bennett—whose advocacy of female labor in the watch-trade has rendered him obnoxious to some persons—states that he found at Neufchatel, where the Swiss watches are chiefly made, twenty thousand women employed upon the more delicate parts of the watch movement.

The last part of this very interesting volume is devoted to that perfection of timekeepers, the chronometer, by which is found the longitude of a ship at sea. Twenty thousand pounds was offered by the British Government for the invention of this instrument, which was awarded to John Harrison in 1765. His chronometer, in the first instance, was discredited on a voyage to Jamaica, since it differed with the chart by a degree and a half, but it was eventually discovered that it was the chart that was wrong. Of how accurately chronometers are made, there are numberless instances; here is one with which we must conclude. "After several months spent at sea," writes Dr. Arnott, "in a long passage from South America to Asia, my pocket-chronometer, and others on board, announced one morning that a certain point of land was then bearing north from the ship, at a distance of fifty miles. In an hour afterwards, when a mist had cleared away, the looker-out on the mast gave the joyous call of "Land ahead!" verifying the reports of the chronometers almost to one mile, after a voyage of thousands of miles. It is allowable at such a moment, with the dangers and uncertainties of ancient navigation before the mind, to exult in contemplating what man has now achieved. Had the rate of the wonderful little instrument in all that time quickened or slackened ever so slightly, its announcement would have been useless or even worse; but in the night and in the day, in storm and in calm, in heat and in cold, its steady beat went on, keeping exact account of the rolling of the earth and stars; and in the midst of the trackless waves, which retain no mark, it was always ready to tell its magic tale, indicating the very spot over the globe over which it had arrived.'

Among the relics of the Franklin expedition brought home from the Arctic regions by McClintock was a pocket-chronometer in excellent preservation; it had stopped at 4 o'clock. The owner probably had done with Time ere that.—*Chambers' Journal.*

FURS.

1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867.

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All of the LATEST STYLES, SUPERIOR FINISH, and at reasonable prices.

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Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
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PEACHES, PEARS, PINEAPPLES,
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PRESERVED AND FRESH, IN CANS AND GLASS JARS,

Put up for our particular trade, and for sale by the dozen, or in smaller quantities, by

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PEACHES,
PLUMS,
TOMATOES IN GLASS JARS AND CANS.
FOR SALE BY
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Double and Single Crown, Layer, Seedless, and Santana RAISINS.
CURRANTS, CITRON ORANGES,
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PURE SPICES, CIDER, COOKING WINES, AND BRANDIES, at

COUSTY'S East End Grocery,
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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
MICHAEL SHAFFER vs. JOHN GATCHELL.
Levari Facias. June Term, 1867. No. 703.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to distribute the fund arising from the sale under the above writ from the following described real estate, to wit—All that certain lot or piece of ground situate on the south side of Coates street, at the distance of fifty-five feet ten inches and three-quarters of an inch eastward from the east side of Thirteenth street in the late District of Spring Garden, now the Fourteenth Ward of the City of Philadelphia; containing in front or breadth on said Coates street eighteen feet, and extending southward between lines at right angles with said Coates street, in length or depth on the east line thereof sixty feet, and on the west line thereof forty-three feet to the head of a three feet wide alley leading southward into Penn street, thence along the eastwardly side of said alley still southward seventeen feet; bounded northward by said Coates street, eastward by ground now or late of William Harman, southward by ground of Mary Brown, and westward partly by a certain two feet six inches wide alley leading northward into the said Coates street, partly by the back ends of Ann W. English and Nathan Stretch's Thirteenth street lots, and partly by said three-feet wide alley leading southward into said Penn street.

Will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment at his Office, No. 128 S. FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia, TUESDAY, the 17th day of December, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., when and where all persons interested are required to make their claims, or be debarred from coming in upon said fund.

12 5 10t AMOS BRIGGS, Auditor.

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ASSETS ON OCTOBER 1, 1867,
$2,589,363.

Capital......$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus......1,009,765·00
Premiums......1,179,598·00

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Annuities granted on favorable terms.

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This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.

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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight, to all parts of the world.

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On goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

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On merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,
November 1, 1867.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40's	$201,000·00
120,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	131,400·00
50,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent Loan Treasury Notes	52,562·50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210,070·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270 00
15,000	300 shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,500	150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800·00
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000·00
20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000·00
201,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	201,900·00
$1,101,400 par.	Market value	$1,102,802·50
	Cost $1,089,679 26.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,135·67
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	43,384·35
	Stock and Scrip of Sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5076·00 Estimated value	3,017·00
	Cash in Bank......$103,017·10 Cash in Drawer......298·52	103,315·62
		$1,507,605·15

DIRECTORS.
Thomas C. Hand, | James C. Hand,
John C. Davis, | Samuel E. Stokes,
Edmund A. Souder, | James Traquair,
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WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

AMERICAN WATCHES.

W. W. CASSIDY, No. 12 South SECOND Street, Philadelphia, asks attention to his varied and extensive stock of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES AND SILVER-WARE.

Customers may be assured that none but the best articles, at reasonable prices, will be sold at his store. A fine assortment of PLATED-WARE constantly on hand.

Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired. All orders by mail promptly attended to. 11 16 stuth]

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
DIAMOND DEALERS AND JEWELLERS,
No. 802 CHESNUT STREET,

Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large stock of

GENTS' AND LADIES' WATCHES,

Just received, of the finest European makers.

Independent quarter, second, and self-winding, in gold and silver cases.

Also, AMERICAN WATCHES of all sizes.

Diamond Sets, Pins, Studs, Rings, etc.

Coral, Malachite, Garnet, and Etruscan Sets, in great variety. [5 1]4p

SOLID SILVERWARE of all kinds, including a large assortment suitable for Bridal Presents.

FINE WATCHES.

We keep always on hand an assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES"

Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc.
11 11smth]rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

C. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
OFFER ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS
OF
FINE FRENCH CLOCKS,
OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION, IN THE CITY. 5 26]

AMERICAN WATCHES,
The best in the world, sold at Factory Prices,
BY
C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
8 3] *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

STERLING SILVERWARE MANUFACTORY
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GEORGE SHARP,

Patentee of the Ball and Cube patterns, manufactures every description of fine STERLING SILVER-WARE, and offers for sale, wholesale and retail, a choice assortment of rich and beautiful goods of new styles at low prices. [9 26 3m

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FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
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A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. MASSENFORDER,
6 5] No. 631 VINE Street.

HAPPY TIDINGS.

he sharp rat-tat—the post has come!
Tidings are here of friends long parted:
To some of hope and joy—to some
The news that leaves them broken-hearted.
That heap of letters which he bears—
Who knows what destinies are in it?
Sorrow and laughter, mirth and tears;
The post!—some bless, some curse the minute.

But if the face can tell one aught,
One scarcely now need be afraid—he
The best of good news must have brought
To yonder bright-eyed smiling lady.
Good news, good news has come, 'tis plain—
Is it from sister, brother, cousin?
Or is it from some sighing swain?—
Lovers she has at least a dozen.

What words precisely writ are there
One need not now stay to discover:
Besides, it would not quite be fair
The reader's shoulder to peep over.
Enough proclaim those glistening eyes—
The postman here has brought a treasure;
And if at times my lady sighs,
'Tis not in sorrow, but pure pleasure.

We'll have her here alone to read—
To gloat in secret o'er her letter;
Her looks—whate'er its theme—concede
It could not well be any better.
Or, as we mentioned "theme" above,
We'll simply offer one suggestion—
It is *not* unrequited love;
And so we may dismiss the question.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

BY F. B. CARPENTER.

Gross Calumny Refuted.

From the N. Y. Independent.

The charge that President Lincoln indulged in unseemly levity on the battle-field of Antietam—calling for ribald songs and vulgar jokes, in the presence of the wounded, the dying, and the unburied dead—has been from time to time repeated and industriously circulated by the enemies of the Union party throughout the country. Mr. Horton, late editor of the New York *Day Book*, has embodied the story in his "Youth's History of the Civil War" (written from the Southern stand-point, to offset a similar work from the Northern point of view, published in Boston); and the Boston *Post*, of so recent a date as September 28, 1867, referring to a criticism upon President Johnson's speech at the Antietam Cemetery ceremonies, says:—"Perhaps it" (the *Tribune*) "would have preferred that Geary or some one else had sung the song which the late lamented President Lincoln sang when galloping at the head of a party of visitors over that field of battle."

Believing this charge to have been a malignant fabrication, I have long sought for evidence to prove the fact. Very lately there has providentially come into my hands the most complete and incontestable vindication of Mr. Lincoln's character; and I am now prepared to prove the origin and authorship of the calumny.

Its author was Joseph Scovill, the New York correspondent during the war of the London *Herald* and the London *Standard*, whose letters, over the signature of "Manhattan," will be long remembered by the American public for their virulent disloyalty and perversion of all facts which favored the Northern cause.

Two or three weeks after the battle of Antietam, in one of Mr. Scovill's gossiping London letters, he mentioned the fact of Mr. Lincoln's visiting the battle-field, and therein invented and wrote the slander since republished so many times by Mr. Lincoln's enemies. Reference to the newspapers of that date will show that the first time the story was printed in this country it was as an extract from a letter to the London *Herald* by its New York correspondent "Manhattan."

Mr. E. H. Jenny, a well-known citizen of New York city, met Mr. Scovill in Carleton's bookstore shortly after the publication of the letter containing this charge. He said to him, "Scovill, how came you to write that nonsense to the London press about President Lincoln at Antietam?"

"Why," replied Scovill, "it was intended only as a joke. I received," he continued, "ten pounds sterling for that letter. I have to put just such stuff as that in my letters to please such fellows as they are over there."

Mr. Jenny fortunately put this statement in writing soon afterwards, and has thus on record the very words of the conversation.

Subsequently Scovill wrote a letter to the London *Herald* purporting to give an account of General Grant's advance towards Richmond, and so grossly misrepresented the battle of Spottsylvania that when the letter came back to this country, as published both in the London *Herald* and London *Standard*, General Dix wrote Scovill to consider himself under arrest, and report at his office. Scovill told General Dix that he was very ill, and thought he had not three weeks to live, and begged not to be sent to Fort Lafayette. General Dix said the matter would be referred to Washington, and in the meantime he must consider himself under arrest. Scovill subsequently exhibited his "order of arrest" to Mr. Jenny, at the Controller's office of the city of New York, and in answer to inquiries as to the nature of the charges against him, replied:—"My account of Grant's fighting on the Rapidan and at Spottsylvania." When Mr. Jenny suggested that it might be his slander of President Lincoln at Antietam, instead, he replied:—"That was intended only as a *joke*; nobody believes it *here*; it was written to please those fellows over there," reiterating his assertion that the letter containing the fabrication "produced him £10 sterling."

MR. LINCOLN'S LOVE OF MUSIC.

Speaking of music, Mr. Lincoln once said that he had little knowledge of what he characterized as "scientific" music; but he always detected and enjoyed what he called the "sweet strains" in any description of music. His preference was for simple songs and ballads, like "Auld Robin Gray" and "Twenty Years Ago." He long sought for music that would properly convey the sentiment of his favorite poem,

"Oh, why should the spirit of mortal be proud?"

But in this he was never successful. His own recitation of this poem left nothing to be desired.

I remember well his coming down to the "Red Room," where there was a piano-forte, with a party of visitors, one morning in the summer of 1864, to hear one of the number, who was a fine singer, render the stirring hymn, then recently published:—

"We are coming, Father Abraham,
Three hundred thousand more."

The singing of this hymn at this time, with its background and accessories—the desolate nation mourning her slain, the flower of the land, yet again responding cheerfully to the call of her chief; that chief himself sitting with patient, pensive eyes and bowed head, listening as if to catch the voice of the people (his statue might well represent him as ever thus listening)—all together formed a scene unlike to but suggestive of that other scene, immortalized by French artists—the singing for the first time, by Rouget de Lisle, of that grandest of all hymns of liberty, "La Marseillaise."

LINCOLN AND SEYMOUR.

After one of the President's proclamations calling for more men had been apportioned among the different States, Governor Seymour went to Washington to urge upon Mr. Lincoln the reduction of the quota of New York. Early in the day, after his arrival, he sent in his card, but the President surmised his errand, and the day wore away while he gave audience to other callers. At 3 o'clock he ordered the office door to be thrown open, and the waiting throng admitted. As they came in, completely filling the room, Mr. Lincoln said, "I will first see Governor Seymour of New York." Governor Seymour went forward, and took a seat near the President, and in a low tone stated his errand. Mr. Lincoln sat in silence till he had concluded; then, raising his voice so as to be heard by all present, he replied:—"When the other Governors of States come here, they come to ask what they can do to help hold up my hands; but you come and ask me to release you from doing what others do cheerfully, and with alacrity." Then, taking up a card before him, he turned and said, "I will see Mr. —— next," thus terminating the interview.

SKINNING THE "CONFEDERACY."

When Grant went to Washington to receive his appointment as Lieutenant-General, he stated to Mr. Lincoln his plan, which was to occupy with the Army of the Potomac the main Rebel army in Virginia, while Sherman destroyed the Confederacy.

Mr. Lincoln replied:—"I see; you will hold the *legs*, while Sherman *skins*."

THE FORGED PROCLAMATION.

Howard the proclamation forger—a Republican—was pardoned out of Fort Lafayette, while Mallison, his confederate, who was a Democrat, continued incarcerated. A Brooklyn gentleman mentioned the fact to Mr. Lincoln. He was busy at the time, but said, very earnestly:—"Don't leave the city till I fix that"; and at the first leisure moment he wrote and placed in the hands of the gentleman an order for Mallison's unconditional release.

A LAWYER'S OPINION OF LINCOLN.

The Hon. S. M. Cullum, the present Representative of the Springfield District in Congress, a distinguished lawyer of Illinois, once expressed, while Mr. Lincoln was living, this opinion of his distinguished associate:—

"Had I an important law case, and desired an opinion in five minutes, I would not value Mr. Lincoln's opinion beyond that of many others; but if Mr. Lincoln had time to give his opinion, I would rather have it than that of any living man. His opinion thus obtained was never broken down in our courts."

M'CULLOCH AND THE BANKERS.

A deputation of bankers from the Eastern cities visited Washington at the time of the issue of the Ten-forty loan; and, after an interview with Secretary Chase at the Treasury Department, they were taken over to the White House by Mr. McCulloch, then Comptroller of the Currency, to be introduced to the President. Mr. Lincoln was writing at his desk by the window of his office as the party entered. Mr. McCulloch went to him, and, leaning over the desk, said:—'Mr. President, I wish to introduce to you a number of financial gentlemen who have come to Washington to see about the new loan. As bankers, they are obliged to hold our national securities, and I can therefore vouch for their loyalty; for you know the good book says, 'Where the *treasure* is, there will the *heart* be also!'"

Mr. Lincoln, without looking up, instantly replied, "There is another version of that, Mr. McCulloch. The same book says, 'Where the *carcass* is, there will the *eagles* be gathered together.'"

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 1] BEACH and PALMER Streets.

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SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30]

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS.
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET.
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

1] ALFRED JENKS & SON.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS,
No. 304 CHESNUT Street.
CENTRAL DEPOT,
No. 103 South FIFTH Street
(One door below Chesnut street),
ESTABLISHED 1862.

Our stock comprises all the denominations printed by the Government.

ALL ORDERS FILLED AND FORWARDED BY MAIL OR EXPRESS IMMEDIATELY UPON RECEIPT, a matter of great importance.

Drafts on Philadelphia, Post Office Orders, Greenbacks, and National Bank Notes, received in payment. The following rates of commission are allowed

On $20	TWO PER CENT
From $20 to $100	FOUR PER CENT
From $100 upwards	FOUR AND A HALF PER CT

The Commission is payable in stamps.

All orders, etc., should be addressed to
STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

ORDERS RECEIVED FOR STAMPED CHECKS DRAFTS, RECEIPTS, ETC. 1 1 22

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, MONDAY, November 18, 1867,

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M., for Reading, Allentown, and intermediate stations.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

The 7·30 train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·05 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 7·05 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 6·45 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M.; arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M.; arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Pottsville and all way stations. Leaves Pottsville at 7·00 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M. and 1·00 P. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·00 A. M. and 1·50 and 10·10 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 5·25 A. M. and 9·35 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 7·06 A. M., and 11·40 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10·10 and 11·45 A. M., and 5·00 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4·35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 12·45 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·55 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M. and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

Excursion tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates. Excursion tickets to Philadelphia, good only for one day, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations, by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,

Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M. 4 8]

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

WINTER TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 24, 1867.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 116 Market street, No. 116 Market street, or No. 1 S. Eleventh street will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12·00 M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·00 P. M.
Western Accommodation Train	5·45 P. M.
Erie Mail	11·15 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11·15 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	9·00 P. M.
Accommodation	11·30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5·00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1·25 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8·20 A. M.
Erie Mail	9·35 A. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	1·10 P. M.
Erie Express	1·10 P. M.
Day Express	6·20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	7·10 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 Down Train, and 3½ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2, 7, 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M. 1, 6, 9¼ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M. 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M. 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·50 A. M. 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¼, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
1 1] Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after THURSDAY, Nov. 14, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeansville, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M.; at Scranton at 4·05 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11·55 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take the stage at Old York road.

At 10·15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 1·30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.

At 2·45 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope; at North Wales for Sumneytown.

At 4·15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, take stage at Abington.

At 5·20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem, at 9·15 A. M., 2·05, and 8·40 P. M.

2·05 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton. Passengers leaving Easton at 11·20 A. M. arrive in Philadelphia at 2·05 P. M.

Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1·30 P. M., connect at Bethlehem at 6·15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·40 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 5·10 and 7·00 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 11·10 A. M. and 3·05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.

Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.

Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White cars of Second and Third Streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the Depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office,

1 1] No. 105 S. Fifth street.

1867.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—

	FARE.
At 6 A. M. via Camden and Amboy Accom.	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Express Mail	3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express	3·00
At 5 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation and Emigrant	1st class, 2·25 2d class, 1·80

At 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Florence.

At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Fish House.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry, upper side.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT

Will leave as follows:—

At 11 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 12 P. M. (night), via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Lines. Fare, $3.

At 8, 10·15 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Trenton and Bristol.

At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schenck's.

At 10·15 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M., for Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M., for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,
From Kensington Depot.

At 8 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc., etc.

At 8 A. M. and 3·30 P. M., for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

Lines from West Philadelphia Depot, via Connecting Railway, will leave as follows:—

At 9·30 A. M., and 1·30 and 6·30 P. M., New York Express Lines via Jersey City. Fare $3·25.

The 9·30 A. M. and 6·30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·30 and 6·30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·30 A. M. and 6·30 P. M. for Bristol.

November 25, 1867. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.

Commencing Monday, September 30, 1867. Trains will leave Depot, corner BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3·30 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·00 P. M. (daily) for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at Newcastle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk, via Baltimore, will take the 12 M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11·00 P. M. Train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 1·30, 4·30, 6·00, and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 4·30 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6·00 P. M. Train runs to New Castle.

Leave Wilmington at 7 and 8 A. M., 4·00 and 6·30 (daily) P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·15 P. M., Express; 6·35 P. M., Express; 8·35 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 8·35 P. M. stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Northeast, Elkton, and Newark, to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.

Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT street, under the Continental Hotel, where, also, state-rooms and berths in sleeping-cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

4 8] H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—
WINTER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, November 25, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.	
Mail Train leaves Philadelphia	11·15 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8·05 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie	9·00 P. M.
Erie Express leaves Philadelphia	12·00 noon.
" " leaves Williamsport	8·30 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie	9·45 A. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	6·28 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven	7·45 P. M.
EASTWARD.	
Mail Train leaves Erie	10·25 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	11·55 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	8·55 A. M.
Erie Express leaves Erie	4·25 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	3·30 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	1·00 P. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Lock Haven	7·10 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8·35 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	6·10 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with all trains on Warren and Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12·00 M. arrive at Irvineton at 6·40 A. M. and Oil City at 9·50 A. M.

Leaving Philadelphia at 11·15 P. M., arrive at Oil City at 4·35 P. M.

All trains on Warren and Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 1] General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD COMPANY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ADDITIONAL LINES AND CHANGE OF TIME OF DEPARTURE FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF,

COMMENCING DECEMBER 16,

On and after MONDAY, December 16th, an additional Through New York Express Line will leave Walnut Street wharf at 3·30 P. M., for New York, via Camden and Jersey City.

Returning—will leave New York from foot of Cortland Street, at 7·00 A. M., arriving at Walnut Street wharf.

THE THROUGH NEW YORK LINE,

Now leaving Walnut Street wharf at 2·00 P. M. will be discontinued as a New York Line, and will run to South Amboy only.

Returning—From South Amboy at 7·15 A. M. for Philadelphia. The Line now leaving New York at 6·00 A. M. for Philadelphia, will be discontinued after December 14th.

THE THROUGH LINE,

Now leaving New York, Pier No. 1 North River for Philadelphia, at 2·00 P. M. will leave at 4·00 P. M., via Amboy and Camden, and the Through Line now leaving New York from the foot of Cortland Street for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M. will leave at 4·00 P. M., via Jersey City and Camden.

THE EMIGRANT LINE now leaving Walnut Street wharf at 5·00 P. M., will leave at 6·00 P. M. for New York.

THE WAY LINE now leaving Walnut Street wharf at 5·00 P. M., will leave at 4·30 P. M. for Bordentown and intermediate Stations. The 11·30 P. M. Way Line will run to Burlington and intermediate Stations only.

Returning—Will leave Burlington at 7·00 A. M.

ALL OTHER LINES WILL RUN AS USUAL.

12 12 4t W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

WAY LINES DISCONTINUED.

The Line now leaving Kensington Depot at 7·30 A. M. for Cornwells, and the line leaving Cornwells at 12 M. for Kensington Depot, will be discontinued after SATURDAY, December 14.

On and after MONDAY, December 16, the 8 A. M. (Bel. Del.) Line from Kensington Depot, will stop at all the principal stations between Philadelphia and Trenton.

The Line leaving at 10·15 A. M. will run to Bristol only. Returning, will leave Bristol for Philadelphia at 2·45 P. M.

12 12 4t W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ADDITIONAL LINE AT 12 NIGHT.

On and after MONDAY, December 16, 1867, an additional through New York Line will leave West Philadelphia Depot at 12 (night) for New York via Connecting Railway, stopping at all the principal stations.

KENSINGTON DEPOT.

NEW YORK LINES DISCONTINUED.

The Lines now leaving Kensington Depot at 4·30 P. M., and 12 (night) for New York, and the 7 A. M. and 12 (night) Lines from New York, arriving at Kensington Depot, will be discontinued after SATURDAY, December 14.

12 12 4t W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, October 7, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester, at 7·45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 6·15 P. M., and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 8·00 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 and 6·55 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only.

Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going east, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and going west will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Chesnut and Walnut Street cars connect with all of the above trains, carrying passengers down Chesnut street, past the principal hotels and the Camden and Amboy RR. office, at Walnut street wharf, passing out Walnut street to the depot.

The Market Street cars will be in waiting, as usual, at Thirty-first and Market streets, on the arrival of each train, to convey passengers into the city; and for lines leaving the Depot take the cars on Market street, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes previous to departure.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4 P. M.

The Depot is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with trains on P. and B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract is made for the same. HENRY WOOD,
4 13] General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Winter Arrangements. On and after MONDAY, October 7, 1867, Trains will leave Philadelphia, from the Depot of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets (West Philadelphia), at 7·45 A. M. and 4·50 P. M.

Leave Rising Sun at 5·45 and Oxford at 6·30 A. M. and leave Oxford at 3·25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Car attached, will run on Tuesdays and Fridays, leaving the Rising Sun at 11·05 A. M., Oxford at 11·45 M., and Kennett at 1·00 P. M., connecting at West Chester Junction with a Train for Philadelphia. On Wednesdays and Saturdays trains leave Philadelphia at 2·30 P. M., run through to Oxford.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. connects at Oxford with a daily line of Stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with the Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Md.

Passengers allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.

5 11] HENRY WOOD General Sup't.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.—On and after THURSDAY, Nov. 14, 1867, trains will leave from foot of MARKET Street (upper ferry), for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Evansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton, at 10·30 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

RETURNING.

Leave Pemberton at	7·20 A. M. and	2·30 P. M.
" Mt. Holly	7·42 " "	2·54 "
" Moorestown	8·08 " "	3·21 "

10 22 tf C. SAILER Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry),

Commencing TUESDAY, September 17, 1867.

For Bridgeton, Salem, Vineland, Millville, and intermediate stations, 8·00 A. M., and 3·30 P. M.

For Cape May 3·30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8·00 A. M., and 3·30 and 6·00 P. M.

Freight Train leaves Camden at 12 M. (noon) daily.

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. Freight received before 7·00 A. M. will go forward the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

7 2 tf WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

McCLELLAND & CO.
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BROGANS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,

Dec. 16, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue, for cash, 1500 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.

Also, Women's, Misses', and Children's wear, to which the early attention of the trade is called. [12 12 3t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.
On Friday morning,

December 13, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings. [12 7 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,

December 17, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit 1500 packages boots, shoes, brogans, etc. [12 11 5t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.

Handbills of each property issued separately.

1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.

Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SALE OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BOOKS
Embracing a Great Variety of Choice Works in Superb Bindings, Splendid Bibles, Miscellaneous Publications, Juveniles, Etc.
On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday Afternoons,
December 10, 11, and 12,

Commencing each day at 3 o'clock. Included are—Dore's Milton's Paradise Lost; Don Quixote; Elaine; Dante and Baron Munchausen; Bulwer, Cooper, Dickens, Irving, and Shakespeare's Works; Book of Gems; Hume's England; Court of Napoleon; Sloan's Architecture; Loves and Heroines of Poets; Waverly Novels; Chambers' Encyclopedia; London Society; Webster's Pictorial Dictionary; Black's General Atlas; Cassin's Mammalogy and Ornithology; Baird's Mammals of North America; British Essayists; Snowden's Coins and Medals, etc. 12 9 4t

SALE OF MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, FINE EDITIONS OF THE POETS, ILLUSTRATED WORKS, JUVENILES, ETC.
On Friday Afternoon,

Dec. 13, at 4 o'clock. Also McKenny & Hall's Indian Tribes of North America. [12 12 2t

Public Sale on the Premises.
HORSES, COLTS, CATTLE, STEAM TUBULAR BOILERS, OAK POSTS, SUPER PHOSPHATE, SUGAR MOULDS, POTS, SCRAP IRON, ETC.
On Saturday afternoon

Dec. 14, at 2 o'clock precisely, will be sold at public sale, at the residence of A. M. Eastwick, Esq., Darby road, below Gray's Ferry. [12 10 5t

SUPERIOR WALNUT FURNITURE, CHICKERING 7-OCTAVE PIANO, VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, MATTRESSES, ETC.
On Monday Morning,

16th instant, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, at No. 3419 Hamilton street, corner of Thirty-fifth, Mantua, the entire superior walnut parlor, dining-room, and chamber furniture. [12 11 4t

PEREMPTORY SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
VALUABLE PATENT.

On TUESDAY, December 17, 1867, at 12 o'clock, Noon, will be sold, at Public Sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange,

Letters Patent, granted by the United States to Alphonse Loiseau, for an improvement in machinery, for coating or covering a core with a thread of wool, or for surrounding a core of any material with a thread of any desired material described and illustrated in drawings, accompanying the Letter Patent which can be seen at the office of Edward L. Bodin, Esq., No. 813 Arch street, where any information concerning the same can be obtained. [12 6 t

Sale absolute. $500 to be paid at time of sale.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.
SUPERIOR NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, MIRRORS, CHINA, LACE CURTAINS, CARPETS, BILLIARD AND BAGATELLE TABLES, FRAMED ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,

At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large assortment of superior furniture, comprising elegant rosewood and walnut parlor furniture, covered with brocatelle, plush, tery, and reps; rosewood centre and bouquet tables, with brocatella marble; rosewood music-case; rosewood secretary and book-case; velvet, Brussels, and ingrain carpets; walnut chamber suits; cottage sets of chamber furniture; wardrobes; extension dining tables; dressing bureaus; spring and hair mattresses, etc.

PIANO-FORTES.—Elegant rosewood piano-forte, made by Hallet & Davis; rosewood piano, by Bailey.

MANTEL AND PIER GLASSES.—Several large French plate mantel and pier glasses.

GILT AND ENAMELLED CHINA.—4 elegant gilt and enamelled dinner sets; 12 do. do. do. dessert do.; 24 do. do. do. toilet do.

ELEGANT LACE CURTAINS.—Also, an invoice of elegant Swiss, Nottingham, and Applica lace curtains, tassels, loops, cornices, embroidered cloth piano and table covers, etc.

BILLIARD TABLE.—One full-sized billiard table, marble bed.

One full-sized bagatelle table.

PAINTINGS AND FRAMED ENGRAVINGS.—Also, an invoice of oil paintings and framed engravings.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.—Also, a large lot of photographic apparatus. 12 11 2t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS No. 240 MARKET Street, Philadelphia. (Premises formerly occupied by Messrs. Pancoast & Warnock, Auctioneers.)

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC.,

L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
Three doors above Walnut.

STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,
NO. 1321 MARKET STREET,
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FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER

Full Particulars of the Awful Explosion on Board an ex-Confederate Steamer on the Mersey—Forty Lives Lost—Touching Letter From One of the Manchester Fenians, Written Before His Execution—The Eruption of Mount Vesuvius—Thrilling Scene.

The following is published in the Manchester *Guardian* as the last letter of the Fenian O'Brien, alias Gould, addressed to his brother, just before the writer was executed:—

"New Bailey Prison, Nov. 14, 1867.—My Dear Brother:—I intended writing to you; but having seen a letter addressed to the Governor of this prison, by a Mr. Moore, and knowing from that you must be in a disagreeable state of suspense, therefore I may as well let you know how I am at once. With reference to the trial and all connected with it, it was unfair from beginning to end, and if I should die in consequence, it will injure my murderers more than me. Why should I fear to die? I, innocent as I am of the charge, which a prejudiced jury, assisted by prejudiced witnesses, found me guilty of. I will do judge and jury the credit of saying they believed me guilty of being a citizen of the United States—that I was a friend to liberty, a hater of relentless cruelty, and, therefore, no friend to the British Government as it exists in your beautiful island. I must say, though, much I like to live, I cannot regret dying in the cause of liberty and Ireland. It has been made more dear to me by the sufferings of its people—by the martyrdom and exile of its best and noblest sons—the saint; the bishop the priest, the scholar, and the soldier have suffered and died proudly, nobly, and why should I shrink from death in a cause made holy and glorious by the number of its martyrs, and the heroism of its supporters, as well as by its justice? You don't and never shall forget that Peter O'Neil Crowley died only a short time since in this cause.

'Far dearer the grave of the prison illumined by one patriot's name,
Than the trophies of all who have risen on liberty's ruin to fame.'

"I should be ashamed of my manhood if I thought myself capable of doing anything mean to save my life, to get out of here, or for any other purpose that would benefit myself. Let no man think a cause is lost because some suffer for it. It is only a proof that those who suffer were in earnest, and should be an incentive to others to be equally so, to do their duty with firmness, justice, and disinterestedness. I feel as confident of the ultimate success of Irish patriotism as I do of my own existence. God in his great mercy and goodness will strengthen the arm of the patriot, and give him wisdom to free his country. Let us hope He in his wisdom is only trying our patience. The greater our sufferings the more glorious will He make the future of our unfortunate country and its people. The shriek of the famine-stricken mother and the helpless infant, as well as the centuries of misery, call to Heaven for vengeance. God is slow, but just! The blood of Tone, Fitzgerald, Emmet and others has been shed—how much good has it done the tyrant and the robber? None. Smith O'Brien, McManus, and Mitchell suffered severely, yet their sufferings, nor those of O'Donovan (Rossa) and his companions did not deter Burke, McAfferty, and their friends from doing their duty. Neither shall those of my companions nor mine. I would speak on this subject at greater length, but I hope I have said enough to show you that if a man dies for liberty his memory lives in the breasts of the good and virtuous; also, that there is no necessity for my father, mother, sisters, or relations fretting about me. When I leave this world it will be (with God's help) to go a better, to join the angels and saints of God, and sing His praises for all eternity. I leave this world of suffering to go to one of eternal joy and happiness. I have been (with God's help) to Holy Communion and intend going shortly again. I am sorry to say we cannot hear mass, the good priest is not allowed to say it in this prison. Give my love to my father and mother, to Mary Ellen, John Phillips, Tim, Catharine, uncles, aunts, and cousins. Farewell. From your affectionate brother,

"MICHAEL O'BRIEN, alias WM. GOULD."

The Eruption of Vesuvius.

The progress of the eruption is thus described in a Naples letter, dated the 21st ultimo:—"For one or two days it has been enveloped in such thick clouds that all we have witnessed from a distance has been at intervals the lighting up of the dense mass with a lurid red color. Yesterday, however, a bitter northeast wind swept and cleared the cloud-capped summit, revealing a scene of extraordinary magnificence. Notwithstanding the stormy and rainy state of the weather, many parties have ascended this week, as has been evident at a distance from the torches glittering like glowworms on the rugged sides of Vesuvius, and I borrow from the report of friends who ascended last night some observations as to its actual state. Starting from Naples at about eight o'clock, they got up to the Hermitage at half-past ten o'clock, well-soaked with the rain, and were by no means displeased to find an abundant 'spread' laid out for another party of more provident 'Britishers.' Imagine a midnight picnic on Vesuvius, with pigeon pie and champagne *ad libitum.* Still the rain descended in torrents, and it was not until after 2 o'clock in the morning that, in sheer desperation, they emerged from their hospitable shelter, and commenced the heavy ascent of the grand cone. 'Yet all our sufferings and fatigue,' say they, 'were well repaid by the grandeur of the spectacle.' To the crater itself they could not reach, but as near to it as was safe we sat down on a *monticello* of cinders, and watched the scene. Vesuvius shook and trembled at the efforts it was making; it panted and roared like some gigantic furnace; there was a sound, rapid and repeated, as of the discharge of a volley of musketry, and there rose to the heavens, full one thousand feet, a gorgeous mass of lava, stones, both great and small, and fine ashes. We calculated the interval which elapsed before it fell at from five to ten seconds, varying in duration according to the violence of the eruptions, which took place almost every second. The larger stones—rocks they may be almost called—rolled at times down to the spot where we were seated, while the smaller ones were carried by caprice of the wind in various directions. Not far from us, in the direction of Ottajano, rolled down a stream of liquid lava from 40 to 50 feet in width, and 10 or 12 feet in height. Like pebbles on a shingly beach agitated by a storm was the noise it made in its progress; the scoriæ on the surface fell continually over, and thus ever diminishing, yet ever increasing in proportions, the stream rolled steadily on and reached the bottom of the mountain. There were, however, last night many streams, presenting the appearance of an inverted band, so that the mountain on each side seemed all ablaze. The lava is now coming down towards the Hermitage. We can mark its red and sinuous course even from Naples; and there is a promise of greater splendor than any we have yet witnessed. We can hear, too, the thunders of Nature's artillery, while each charge is followed by a display which it is useless to attempt to describe. Different, yet scarcely less grand, are the day effects. Volumes and volumes of dark smoke are shot up perpendicularly into the air, and then falling and circling and rolling one over the other, file off like heavy battalions towards Capri. The column of smoke is perceptible to the eye of all across the bay, lingering horizontally until it derives a fresh impulse from each successive eruption. For eight days this brilliant spectacle has been exhibited with ever increasing grandeur, and the probabilities are that it will continue some time longer. Within twenty-four hours, the temperature has changed from a degree of heat inducing lassitude to a piercing cold. Every one is muffled closely up, but the bright sun above us will soon warm up the atmosphere."

Explosion on Board a Steamer at Liverpool—Great Loss of Life.

From the Liverpool Times, of Nov. 30.

An explosion involving the loss of a fine steamer, called the Bubulina, and the destruction of a large number of lives, occurred early yesterday morning in the Mersey. The Bubulina, once well known as the Confederate blockade runner Colonel Lamb, was a steamer in the service of the Greek Government, and was anchored off New Ferry on the Cheshire side. She was intended to sail for Greece during the day. She was commanded by Captain Sartorius, and had on board a crew of about seventy men, five or six officers, and one passenger. The captain had given orders that steam should be got up at 6 o'clock: this was done, when a terrific explosion took place amidships, rending the vessel in two, and parting by a distance of about 200 yards the after portion of the ship from the forward bulkheads, and the water tight compartments where the magazines were placed. The afterpart sank, but the forepart kept afloat for some time in consequence of the water-tight bulkheads. When the explosion took place the crew were for the most part below, and it is feared that a large number of them must have perished. Attention was soon called to the disaster, for the noise of the explosion and the shouts and cries of the unfortunate victims were heard not only on the Cheshire, but on the Liverpool side, and the first impression was that one of the floating magazines had exploded, or that another Lotty Sleigh disaster had occurred on board some ship in the Sloyne. The captain of the Rock Ferry steamer Ant, hearing from the Rock Ferry slip the cries and shrieks of the wounded and dying, hastened with his steamer towards the part of the river from whence they proceeded. After steaming in the middle of the river about a quarter of a mile astern of the Great Eastern, the Ant approached the forepart of the Bubulina, which he at first supposed to be her sister ship, the Amphitrite, once the famous blockade runner Penguin, but now a Greek war steamer. As the Ant approached close to the floating wreck, a man on the forecastle shouted out to the captain to sheer off, as the magazine was on board, and he feared an explosion might ensue at any moment. The Ant consequently did not approach the Bubulina so as to touch her, but in the meantime the Bubulina's boats were busily engaged picking up the crew, some thirty of whom, badly clothed and many nearly naked, were thus saved from drowning. At this time the stern part of the Bubulina still kept afloat, but as the tide began to flow it sank about three hundred yards from the other half. Having done all he could to assist the crew of the Bubulina, Captain Kay proceeded to Liverpool, where he landed those sufferers who had been placed on board his steamer. One of the poor fellows had an arm broken, another had received a dreadful wound on the back, evidently caused by a piece of iron. The boats from her Majesty's ship Donegal were also most active in rendering assistance. Amongst those picked up by the Donegal's boats were two men, one with both legs broken, and another with his right arm dreadfully injured. What added greatly to the painful nature of the disaster was the fact that many of the men—Greeks—could not speak a word of English, and could not consequently explain what they required or what injuries they had received.

On making inquiries on board the Amphitrite, where Commander Sartorius and his officers are at present quartered, we were informed that at the time of the explosion there were about seventy-three people on board, including the captain, officers, sailors, engineers, firemen, and stokers. Of the seventy-three, Mr. Aristides Gialoussy, the only gentleman on board who spoke English, informed our correspondent that there were eighteen seamen and thirty-two firemen and trimmers missing. All the engineers and some of the firemen were English, Mr Elliott, the chief, being one of the most experienced marine engineers sailing out of the port of Liverpool.

The Bubulina was originally known as the Ariel, and then as the Colonel Lamb, her original destination being blockade running to the Southern ports of America during the war. She was built of steel, in 1864, by Messrs. Jones, Quiggan & Co., for Messrs. Fraser, Trenholm & Co., of Liverpool and Charleston, her cost being about £50,000, no expense being spared to make her one of the fleetest and strongest steamers afloat. She made but one voyage to and from America, when her speed frequently averaged 16½ knots. After the termination of the war, the Bubulina was laid up in dock for a long period, but she was recently sold by the well-known firm of Charles Dellock & Co., shipbrokers, to the Greek Government, the local agents for whom—Messrs. Giannacopulo & Co., Greek consuls—placed her in the hands of Messrs. G. R. Clover & Co., of Birkenhead, by whom she was put in thorough repair at an expense of upwards of £5000. The Bubulina had on board about 350 tons of Powell's Duffryn steam coal, and a large quantity of provisions, and a quantity of Whitworth guns, gunpowder, and other warlike material. The hull of the vessel was insured for about £20,000, and we believe that a large quantity of the cargo was also insured, some so recently as Thursday. Great differences exist as to the cause of the explosion, but the general opinion of experienced surveyors inclines to spontaneous combustion in the coals as the real cause of the disaster.

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FIFTH EDITION

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch of Commodore Boggs—The St. Thomas Disaster—Loss of the U. S. Sloop Monongahela—The De Soto Safe, Etc. Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.

Secretary Welles received this morning the following despatch from Commodore Boggs, commanding the United States sloop-of-war De Soto, which shows that the reports of her loss heretofore published are unfounded:—

Fortress Monroe, Dec. 12, 1867.—Hon. Gideon Welles:—The De Soto arrived at this port, seven days from St. Thomas. Her passengers are the Danish and American Commissioners, and officers and crew of the Monongahela. I will report in person at the Navy Department on Friday morning. (Signed),

Charles S. Boggs, Commodore.

The Navy Department this morning received a letter from Commodore James Alden, commanding the United States steamer Minnesota, announcing her arrival at Funchal, Madeira, on the 23d of November, all well. She was to leave for Aspinwall in a few days.

A delegation from the Society of Friends visited General Grant this morning, to pay their respects.

Officers Mustered Out.

General Grant has ordered the following officers of colored troops to be mustered out January 1, 1868, their services being no longer required:—Orlando Brown, Colonel 24th Regiment; Eliphalet Whittlesey, Colonel 46th Regiment; C. Howard, Colonel 128th Regiment; William A. Cuttler, Major 37th Regiment; J. T. Watson, Major 5th Regiment Cavalry; T. K. Noble, Chaplain 128th Regiment; Manifold French, Chaplain 136th Regiment; S. N. Clark, First Lieutenant 6th Regiment; Stuart Aldridge, First Lieutenant 64th Regiment; A. G. Dyer, First Lieutenant 5th Regiment Cavalry; Sebastian Geisreiter, Second Lieutenant 5th Regiment Cavalry.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

The Fenian Excitement in Ireland.

London, Dec. 12—Noon.—Several British soldiers who participated in the ceremonies, in Dublin, in honor of the Fenians executed at Manchester, and marched in the funeral procession, have been placed under arrest, and will be tried by court-martial. Despatches have been received from all parts of Ireland, giving accounts of exhibitions of popular sympathy for the fate of Allen, Gould, and Larkin. Funeral processions have taken place in quite a number of the principal towns, in which large multitudes, wearing national emblems, participated.

From Baltimore.

Baltimore, Dec. 12.—A heavy northeast storm of hail and snow has prevailed here since one o'clock last night.

After the adjournment of the State Convention of Physicians yesterday, an informal meeting was held, and a memorial to the President of the United States was drawn up, asking the release of Dr. Mudd, now a prisoner at the Dry Tortugas. It was signed and a committee of the members of the medical profession was appointed to take such measures as may be necessary to procure the release of Dr. Mudd. The memorial to the President suggests that if Mudd was guilty of any wrong, he has suffered sufficient punishment, and has atoned for his offense.

From Georgia.

Atlanta, Dec. 12.—General Ord has issued an order stating that the Convention has been carried in Mississippi and Arkansas, and orders the conventions to assemble at Jackson and Little Rock on January 7th.

The order says there are such irregularities at some precincts as to make it impossible to give the total vote in the State, for or against the Convention.

From Rochester.

Rochester, Dec. 12.—The mercury fell to two degrees below zero this morning. A block of buildings in Honeyo Falls, in this county, was burned last night. The loss is $8000, with an insurance of $4000. The Masonic Hall, with all its contents, was destroyed.

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100 dozen real Kid Gloves $1·25.
Ladies' Cloth Gloves 38 and 50 cents.
Misses' Cloth Gloves; Silk lined do.
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Men's Fine Buck, Chamois lined, for driving.
Men's Kid Gloves, Chamois lined.
Men's Xtrafine Kid Gloves stitched backs.

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POPULAR PRICES FOR

DRY GOODS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
727
CHESNUT STREET.
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J. CHAMBERS, No. 810 ARCH STREET.—
—HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—
—Pointe Lace Hdkfs.
—Pointe Lace Collars and Setts.
—Thread Lace Veils.
—Real Val. Hdkfs, from $2·50.
—Emb'd Hdkfs, bargains.
—Gents' Hdkfs, very cheap.
—Valenciennes Setts, new designs.
—1200 Real Cluny Collars, at 50 cents.
—850 French Emb'd Setts, from 75 cents—about half the cost of importation. 12 12 1m

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS.
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JOHN C. ARRISON,
NOS. 1 AND 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Is now offering an elegant and extensive variety of
GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS,
SCARFS, TIES,
MUFFLERS, GLOVES,
HANDKERCHIEFS, ETC.,
SUITABLE FOR
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Also, his usual assortment of MERINO SILK, and WOOLLEN [1 22rp
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SEWING MACHINES.

THE GREAT AMERICAN COMBINATION BUTTON-HOLE, OVERSEAMING, AND SEWING MACHINE

Is warranted to execute in the best manner every variety of Sewing, Hemming, Felling, Cording, Tucking, Braiding, Gathering, Quilting, Overseaming, Embroidering on the edge, and in addition makes beautiful Button and Eylet Holes in all fabrics.

It has no Equal, being Absolutely the best Family Machine in the world, and intrinsically the cheapest.

Circulars, with full particulars and samples of work done on this Machine, can be had by application at the

Salesrooms of the Company, S. W. Corner of ELEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

Instruction given on the Machine gratuitously to all purchasers. 11 2 tfrp

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW
YEAR PRESENTS.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
DIAMOND DEALERS AND JEWELLERS,
No. 802 CHESNUT Street,
Have on hand a large and beautiful assortment of
WATCHES,
DIAMONDS,
JEWELRY, AND
SILVER-WARE.
A large portion of our Stock is entirely new, made expressly for our
HOLIDAY SALES.
NEW GOODS CONTINUALLY RECEIVED.
Our Stock of WATCHES AND DIAMONDS is unusually large, and the prices as low, if not lower, than they can be purchased in this city.
BRIDAL PRESENTS in great variety. 12 11 4t

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.,
MERCHANT JEWELERS,
No. 822 CHESNUT STREET,
ARE NOW OPENING
VIENNA FANCY GOODS,
PARIS FANCY GOODS,
DECORATED PORCELAINS,
FLOWER STANDS,
ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS,
Mounted in Bronze, Gilt, and Carved Wood,
PARIS JET JEWELRY.
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